The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1876. NO. 257.

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The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 70 Fifth Avenue. RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 25 cents; subscribed by mail (per year), $10 00, postage prepaid.

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FIRST EDITION.

1776 --- 1876.

THE CENTENNIAL FOURTH

Enthusiastic Observance of the Day.

The Country Ablaze With Patriotism.

All Sections Unite in the Celebration.

North and South, East and West in Accord.

Americans Abroad Do Honor to the Day:

And Foreign Journals Give us Credit for Progress.

Great Enjoyment and Few Accidents.

In Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—The day was ushered in by the firing of a national salute in Fairmount Park, and by the ringing of the chimes and church bells throughout the city. At a very early hour throngs of people from all sections of the city commenced moving toward the streets through which the military parade was to pass, and by half-past eight o'clock these streets were crowded to their utmost capacity. The display of bunting on the principal streets was simply wonderful. Banks, stores, public buildings and residences were all gay with flags and streamers. The procession formed in line on Broad street, and commenced to move at half-past eight. The troops were enthusiastically cheered at different points on the route. A stand had been erected in front of Independence Hall, from which the troops were reviewed by General Sherman. To the right of him upon the platform was Prince Oscar, of Sweden, and on his left Secretary Cameron. The following persons also had places on the stand: General Saigo, of the Japanese Centennial Commission; Colonel Morin, of Spain; Mr. John Fernie, of England; Captain Ulner, Lieutenant Bousiwitz and Paymaster Usnick, of the Swedish frigate Balder; Captain Ankarkrona and Lieutenant Passe, of the Swedish Navy; General Vomtun, of Maine, with his full staff; Governor Lippitt, of Rhode Island; Ex-Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania; Ex-Lieutenant Governor Cox, of Maryland; General Rawley, President of the Centennial Commission, here were also upon the platform a number of foreign Centennial Commissioners, military and civil officials.

Among the features of the parade was the Centennial Legion, which was organized recently for the occasion, and is composed of a company from each of the thirteen original States. The commemorative exercises of the day were held in Independence Square, and at ten o'clock every available spot in the square and on the streets in the vicinity were crowded with people. A stand with seats for 4,000 invited guests had been erected, and this, shortly before the ceremonies commenced, was entirely filled. The members of the Japanese Centennial Commission were among the first to take their places on the platform. The arrival of Governor Hayes and General Sherman and General Sheridan soon after was the signal for great cheering. Among other distinguished persons on the platform were Governor Bagley, of Michigan; Ex-Governor Noyes, of Ohio; Rev. Dr. Commerville Scott and Governor Lippitt, of Rhode Island; Governor Axtell, of New Mexico, Bishops Howe and Simpson, together with gentlemen who participated directly in the proceedings.

At a quarter past ten o'clock General Hawley called the immense assemblage to order, and the orchestra of 250 musicians, under leadership of Professor Gilmore, opened with a grand overture to the "Spirit of '76," arranged for the occasion. While the music was in progress a shout of applause greeted the arrival of the distinguished Imperial guest from Brazil, Dom Pedro. He came directly to the front of the platform and acknowledged the cheers of the people by bowing to them, and then retired to his seat. At the conclusion of the music General Hawley advanced to the stand and made a brief but appropriate to the occasion.

Rev. William Bacon Stevens, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, then offered a fervent and eloquent prayer.

At the conclusion of the prayer the chorus sang the hymn "Welcome to all Nations," composed by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Vice President Ferry then introduced Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, who read the Declaration of Independence. The original manuscript of that document was brought forward by Mayor Stokely, to whose care it had been entrusted by the President of the United States. It was placed upon the speakers' stand, facing the vast multitude in the square, and for five minutes the vicinity fairly rang with cheers, finally, quiet being restored, Mr. Lee read the declaration in a clear, ringing voice. The reading was frequently interrupted by cheers as some patriotic sentiment could be heard. Following the reading the Declaration came the greeting from Brazil, a hymn for the first Centennial of American Independence, composed by Antonio Gomez, of Brazil, at the request of his majesty Dom Pedro, second Emperor of Brazil. The announcement of this portion of the programme was received by the assemblage with every manifestation of favor. The Emperor arose to his feet with the rest of the distinguished persons present, and listened with great attention.

Bayard Taylor then recited the National Ode, composed by himself. At the conclusion he was very heartily applauded. The grand triumphal march, with chorus, "Our National Banner," by Dexter Smith, of Massachusetts, was then rendered by the orchestra and chorus, after which the orator of the day, William M. Evarts, of New York, was introduced and was the recipient of loud and long continued cheers. Mr. Evarts having concluded his oration, the Hallelujah chorus from Handel's "Messiah" was performed by the orchestra and chorus, and the ceremonies were then concluded with singing of the doxology, the "Old Hundred" Psalm, in which the entire assemblage joined. After cheers for General Sherman, Sheridan and Hooker and the Governors of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and New Jersey and for Dom Pedro and Mr. Evarts, the audience gradually dispersed.

The military display was very fine, there being representatives from nearly every State in the Union. The Centennial Legion was commanded by General Heth, Richmond, Va., who was enthusiastically cheered as he passed along the line previous to the moving of the parade. The Legion was received all along the route with most enthusiastic demonstrations.

At the pyrotechnic display in East Park this evening, there was an immense throng of people in attendance, the number having been estimated at 100,000, in set in about nine o'clock and some of the pieces were damaged, particularly with the last and crowning piece. To-night the State House is brilliantly illuminated by means of calcium lights.

In New York.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The centennial of the signing of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated at the Academy of Music this morning, in the presence of a large and respectable audience. Rush C. Hawkins presided, and Thurlow Weed, Peter Cooper, General Shaler and others were on the platform. Dr. Adams delivered the opening prayer, after which patriotic songs composed for the occasion were sung. The oration was by Rev. R. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, and was well worthy of the occasion. The Declaration of Independence was read by Governor Vanderpool. The day was ushered in by the firing of salutes by the forts and men-of-war in the harbor, ringing of the church bells. Salutes were continued at noon and sunset. At dark the rigging of the men-of-war was brilliantly illuminated with variously colored lanterns, presenting a beautiful sight. This evening the city presented the same brilliant appearance as last night, and the streets were thronged with people viewing the decorations, illuminations and works.

In the New England States.

BOSTON, July 4.—Salutes were fired this morning in almost every town adjoining Boston, and from dawn till midnight in nearly every place in New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts there was a local celebration, attended with unbridled enthusiasm. The address in the city was delivered at Music Hall, by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Mr. Adams reading the Declaration. Thousands of children attended the entertainment in the Halls provided by the city. The day was a great one, presenting the appearance of a vast fair, and in the afternoon during the balloon ascension and occasion of the magnificent pyrotechnic display this evening, at least 50,000 persons were congregated within its borders. The public buildings were handsomely decorated, and in every direction private residences displayed bunting.

In the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—L. A. Gobright, one of the Centennial Commissioners, delivered the Centennial oration here.

In Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., July 4.—The celebration of the Fourth opened yesterday with a local historical address by H. C. Noble, at the Opera House. At midnight the dome of the capitol was illuminated, and a national salute fired, with ringing of bells and blowing of whistles. By the premature discharge of a cannon John Evans was dreadfully injured, probably fatally. To-day there was an immense civic and military demonstration. The Declaration was read by J. T. Holmes, and and an oration delivered by John L. Converse. There were fantastic exhibitions at the fair grounds in the afternoon, and to-night an immense crowd is witnessing a monster pyrotechnic display.

CINCINNATI, O., July 4.—The day was celebrated here with the greatest enthusiasm. The city was decorated in a manner never before witnessed. A procession consisting of civic and military societies marched through the principal streets, consuming an hour and twenty-five minutes in passing a given point. The crowds on the streets were immense, fully forty thousand people witnessed the procession. A meeting was held this afternoon at Exposition Hall, at which General Durbin Ward delivered an oration, and school children gave exhibitions in vocal music. At night the sky was perfectly ablaze with fire works, exploding rockets, Roman candles, &c. A public exhibition of fire works was given at Eden Park, which was witnessed by a large crowd.

In Virginia.

RICHMOND, VA., July 4.—The observance of the Centennial Fourth was more general throughout Virginia than at any time since 1860. In Richmond the celebration was begun at midnight last night by firing thirteen guns for the original States. At sunrise thirty-eight guns were fired for the present States of the Union. The United States and Virginia flags were hoisted on the Capitol for the first time on the Fourth of July in eighteen years. Throughout Virginia there was more enthusiasm displayed than at any time since the war.

In Georgia.

SAVANNAH, July 4.—The Fourth was celebrated more generally and with greater enthusiasm than for the past sixteen years.

In West Virginia.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 4.—The decoration of buildings, public and private, was beyond all expectations. From dark until midnight last evening the streets were thronged with persons on foot and in vehicles, accompanied with noises from every conceivable instrument. At midnight large bonfires on the surrounding hills were lit, all the bells in the city and on steamers rang for one hour, one hundred guns were fired by the cadet battery from the State University. To-day a procession remessing arts, mechanics, &c., was the largest and finest ever in the city. Immense crowds from the surrounding country and neighboring towns were in attendance. The festivities in a great measure ceased after dinner, on account of a steady rain all the afternoon. Taken altogether, this city has never witnessed such a display as that of to-day. It is beyond the power of words to describe. No serious casualties of any nature are reported.

In Michigan.

DETROIT, July 4.—The Centennial Fourth was celebrated here to-day with great enthusiasm. Everything was planned on a grand scale, and very complete. It is estimated that twenty thousand people from the surrounding towns and villages arrived last night and this forenoon on the different railroads. The principal features of the celebration were a street parade in the forenoon of the military and civic societies, fire department and a fine display by business firms and the different trades of the city.

In Illinois.

CHICAGO, July 4.—The Centennial Fourth has generally been observed throughout the city by the closing of all the principal places of business, decorations, fireworks, &c. The German citizens have especially observed the day by the reading of the Declaration of Independence, both in English and German. Dispatches from all the principal cities throughout the Northwest say that the day has been celebrated in the most patriotic manner, the people manifesting a spirit of unanimous rejoicing. Governor Tanner, Colonel Ingersoll, of Illinois, addressed the citizens of Peoria and vicinity, and his address is considered as one of his ablest efforts.

In Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—It was purposed by the Irish and other civic societies of the city to have the largest and finest parade to-day ever witnessed in St. Louis, but the terrific rain and wind storm commenced early in the morning and continued three hours, and completely broke up the arrangement. The weather cleared about noon, and most of the societies went to the Fair Grounds and attended an immense picnic. There was no display or demonstration. The city was nearly deserted all day apparently, most of the inhabitants having gone on excursions by rail and river to picnics, barbecues, &c., in the suburban and adjacent villages. To-night, however, the city is perfectly alive with swarming humanity, especially the resident part of it, where bonfires and fireworks displays were more general and expensive than perhaps ever before. The decorations in all parts of the city were profuse, many of them very beautiful. In South St. Louis the Odd Fellows had a fine demonstration, a large number of the Order in this city participating. In East St. Louis there was also a grand demonstration under direction of the city authorities, and all the surrounding towns celebrated the day to a greater extent than for many years. No serious accidents are reported and everything passed off in the most patriotic and enthusiastic manner.

In Kansas.

TOPEKA, KS., July 4.—The celebration to-day was an immense affair, fully ten thousand people participating in it. There were speeches by prominent citizens, and a procession over a mile long. A magnificent display of fireworks is now progressing, and a promenade concert is being given at City Park by the Fifth Cavalry Band.

In Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, July 4.—The Centennial commenced at sunrise by bell ringing, firing of cannons and all sorts of hullabaloo. The anniversary was never before so generally observed. In many churches early religious services were performed. A regatta on the river followed; then came a mounted procession, which traversed the principal streets. George C. Davis delivered an admirable oration, brief and unpretentious. The city was almost universally decorated. In Minneapolis similar observances took place. In both cities there were large representations of trades in the procession. Accounts from the interior of the State show that the Centennial has been most thoroughly observed, both as regards orations and fire crackers.

In Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, July 4.—The ringing of 1776, then 1876, and finally a grand Centennial round of one hundred by all the bells of the city, a general display of fireworks, flags, etc., suspension of business and all manner of celebrations, attested the patriotism of the people of Louisville. There was nothing formal, though the whole population participated in the patriotic doings.

In Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, July 4.—There was a very general display of bunting and patriotic emblems and mottos. The leading business houses were closed, and the day was observed by appropriate exercises. The holiday was celebrated at Memphis and all over the State with more than ordinary enthusiasm.

In Mississippi.

NATCHEZ, MISS., July 4.—The celebration began at twelve last night by the ringing of bells and firing salutes. There was a procession of Catholic societies at eight A. M.; military and firemen's parade at eleven A. M. Captain J. W. Lambert read the Declaration of Independence; historical oration by Judge James D. Shields, and fireworks at night.

In Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, July 4.—Of the Centennial Fourth the feature of the celebration was the street parade. The procession included United States Infantry, United States Marines, Continental Guards, Tirailleurs-Bersaglio, Mitchell Rifles, Irish Rifles, Mexican Veterans and about twenty civic societies, with several bands of music, all under command of Colonel W. M. Owen, of the Washington Artillery. After the parade the ceremonies were continued at St. Patrick's Hall by the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Henry Pickels, oration by Rev. Ralph Miller Thompson, and benediction by Very Rev. Mr. Gilmore. Flags were displayed throughout the city, and a centennial salute of one hundred guns fired by the Washington Artillery. This honor was conferred upon them by the Major General commanding the department. There is no United States artillery at this post.

In Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, July 4.—Business of all kinds was suspended, and there was a general celebration by all classes of citizens. In the forenoon a procession numbering about five thousand men paraded the principal streets. At Market square a halt was made, and patriotic speeches were delivered by Mayor Butler, George Winkler, A. H. Bellfield, and others. In the evening the city was beautifully illuminated, and there was a fine pyrotechnic display. No accidents were reported and no arrests made. The day was fair and cool.

In Indiana.

LAFAYETTE, IND., July 4.—Lafayette celebrated the Centennial and her semi-centennial to-day. It commenced by having a man killed in a drunken row in a saloon, and another fatally wounded; a man connected with the gun squad had his arm blown off and was otherwise injured; John Short, balloonist, fell a distance of fifty feet and was fatally injured. The street display was first-class. There was a display of water works in the afternoon, an oration by John H. Wilstach, and fireworks at night. The weather was good after early morning.

Reports from the principal cities and towns of the State indicate that the day was more generally observed than ever before.

In California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—The celebration to-day, consisting of the customary procession and literary exercises, was successfully carried out. The procession was the largest ever witnessed here, being about four miles long, comprising many elegant and unique features. The usual national salute was fired at noon. So far nothing of importance has occurred to mar the pleasure. The immense crowds which have swarmed in the streets are orderly and good-natured, and though many minor accidents are reported, none of a serious nature happened. To-morrow the race of the San Francisco Yacht Club will conclude the celebration.

In Nebraska.

OMAHA, NEB., July 5.—Yesterday was observed throughout the State and this city in a manner worthy of the one hundredth anniversary of American independence. The display in this city was especially imposing, and the streets were thronged from morning until night with citizens.

How the Kentucky Ku-Kluk Celebrated It.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—Considerable excitement was created in Carlisle, Ky., on the Fourth, by a party of men visiting Mrs. Metcalf, widow of Major Metcalf, and demanding that she take down the American flag which was flying over the house. They threatened to burn her house, and she complied with their demands.

In the South.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Advices from the South show that no Fourth of July since the war has been so generally observed by the people.

The Same Story From all Quarters.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Numerous dispatches from all quarters repeat the patriotic story given in the above telegram, and show that the day has been everywhere observed with unusual display and enthusiasm.

The Fourth Abroad.

GERMAN AND FRENCH JOURNALS ON THE CENTENNIAL — CELEBRATIONS OF THE DAY.

BERLIN, July 4.—All the morning journals, and conspicuously the *National Gazette* and *Voss Gazette*, have leading editorials on the centenniary of American independence. They congratulate the Americans in the warmest terms.

PARIS, July 4.—Many morning journals contain leaders on the centennial celebration in the United States. They dwell with praise on the prodigious progress made by the Republic since 1776. Numerous private celebrations of the anniversary by American residents took place here to day.

LONDON, July 4.—The Centennial Fourth was celebrated by a grand dinner at the Westminster Palace Hotel this evening, under the auspices of the American legation. A large and distinguished company of citizens of the United States and their English friends was present. Toasts to the health of President Grant and Queen Victoria were received with applause and music. The sentiment, "This Day We Celebrate" was responded to by Rev. Mr. Thompson: "The Press" by George W. Smalley; "Our Mother Country," by Henry Richard member of Parliament for Merthy yr Tydvil; "The City of London" by the Lord Mayor; "The Army and Navy" by Major General Crawford, of the United States Army, and "The Day's Minister of the United States" by Mr. Pierrepont. Extracts from Bayard Taylor's ode, which was recited at Philadelphia, were read. Letters in response to invitations were read from Disraeli, Gladstone, the Duke of Argyle, Earl Granville, Lord Houghton, Earl of Rosebury, the Earl of Derby, Dean Stanley, John Bright, Mr. Motley, the historian, and Mr. Hugh Childers.

PARIS, July 4.—The American Legation was decorated with flags and bunting to-day, and the American colors were profusely displayed in the principal streets of the city.

LISBON, July 4.—Minister Moran gave a grand reception and luncheon this afternoon, with a dinner in the evening. Several bursts notice the day with leading articles complimentary to the people of the United States.

ROME, July 4.—Several Americans here gave private entertainments to-day. There was no public celebration on account of the small number of Americans here at present.

FRANKFORT, July 4.—About two hundred Americans residing in Frankfort, Heidelberg, Offenbach, Wiesbaden, and other towns German in the Frankfort vicinity met and celebrated the Centennial with speeches and reading of the Declaration of Independence. A banquet followed, at which the principal toasts were: "The Day We Celebrate," "The Emperor and the President." The festivities concluded with a concert and display of fireworks.

GENEVA, July 5.—The Fourth was celebrated here by a champaign luncheon and ball.

BERLIN, July 5.—The American residents had a banquet yesterday in honor of the Centennial Fourth. J. Bancroft Davis, the American Minister, presided, and concluded the opening speech by proposing the health of President Grant. Rev. Dr. S. Fay proposed the health of the Emperor of Germany, and United States Consul Kressman, the toast "American citizenship." Other toasts were "Americans Abroad," and "The Day we Celebrate," the latter in verse. In the evening there was a grand soiree at Minister Davis' residence, followed by a tableau vivant representing Washington, at Valley Forge, etc.

DUBLIN, July 5.—A grand demonstration took place in the suburbs last evening in honor of the American Centennial. Thousands and persons were assembled bearing American flags. Mr. Parnell, member of Parliament for Meath, addressed the meeting, referring to the Eastern question, the crowd cheering loudly for Russia.

An address to President Grant was adopted. There was a display of fireworks and torchlight procession.

STUTGART, July 4.—Salutes were fired by the Americans in commemoration of the Fourth. Later a meeting was held, Consul Potter presiding, when the Declaration of Independence was read and a toast of jubilee sung. A dinner, at which the usual toasts were drank, and a ball followed.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The following dispatch was received from Roma yesterday by Cardinal McCloskey: Manager Cholard entertained at dinner in the American College Cardinal Franchi, Manager Rencetti, Rector of the Foreign College, and a number of American visitors, who telegraph their joint congratulations to Cardinal McCloskey on the one hundredth anniversary of the Nation's independence.

LONDON, July 5.—All the leading British journals express good-will to America on the occasion of the celebration of her Centenary.

CASUALTIES.

Yacht Swamped in Lake Chatauqua.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., July 5, 1876.

This afternoon at five o'clock, in a heavy gale of wind, the steam yacht Peerless broke from her moorings at Fairpoint, with the engineer on board. She capsized in the trough of the heavy sea, and in twenty feet of water, with her fore foot above the surface. Will Berdsell, the engineer, swam from under her and reached the shore.

F. D. Lowell, Internal Revenue Supervisor for New England, was yesterday appointed to Yargan's late place of chief of special agents.

Joseph Bengert, aged nine was killed by the cars at Erie, yesterday.

THE MILITARY!

Congratulatory Circular From Major General Pearson.

The Commander of the sixth division N. G. P. has issued the following circular:

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION NATIONAL GUARD, PENNSYLVANIA,
Pittsburgh, July 5th, 1876.

CIRCULAR—The Major General commanding the division desires to extend his thanks to Brigadier General Joseph Browne, commanding Fourth Brigade, to Colonels S. W. Black, Fourteenth Regiment Infantry, Colonel P. N. Guenther Eighteenth Regiment Infantry, Captain H. Y. Breck "Hutchinson Battery" and to the officers and men of their several commands and to such others and men of the Nineteenth Regiment as participated in the ceremonies of July 4th. Believing it eminently proper that every person connected with the National Guard should be present and take part in the Centennial exercises of our nation's birthday, and further believing that the invitation so kindly extended by the Councils of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny should be accepted, the Major General, by permission of the Commander-in-Chief, issued the necessary orders, which were disobeyed by several of the companies. He cannot too strongly condemn these organizations, especially those within the limits of the cities, who for years have been the recipients of many favors from the Councils, who refused or neglected to take part in celebrating the day as requested by Councils and directed by their officers. The disrespect thus shown to the citizens, as well as the laxity of discipline, must prove detrimental to the companies, and merits this public reprimand.

By command of Major General Pearson.

JAMES R. MOORE,
Lt. Col. and A. A. Gen.

SECOND EDITION

WASHINGTON.

COMPROMISE ON LEGISLATIVE BILL.

Changes in High Offices Foreshadowed.

An Indianian to Get a Place in the Cabinet.

The Secretaryship of the Treasury.

Mr. Morrill to be Sworn in at Once.

Why the President Did Not Go to Philadelphia.

Probable Adjournment of Congress by the 20th Inst.

River and Harbor Bill Likely to Fail.

Democratic Investment of Indian Trust Funds.

A BATCH OF WORTHLESS BONDS.

Removal of Babcock Requested by Leading Senators.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1876.

Compromise on the Legislative Bill.

The Conference Committee on the Legislative bill have practically reached a solution of differences. The Senate agrees to the reductions, and the House to withdraw new legislation and appoint a joint committee to investigate and prepare a bill to regulate the salaries and *personnel* of the civil service.

Changes in High Offices Foreshadowed.

There is an evident disposition to effect a rehabilitation of the *personnel* of some of the higher offices, in view of the approaching political campaign. The advisability of this is very generally conceded amongst the friends of the President. The party leaders are simply waiting to propound a programme as soon as that important political machine, the Treasury Department, is supplied with a head. It is understood that the tender of a Cabinet post at this time to some potential Indianian would serve to stiffen matters in that quarter. The appointment of Mr. Morrill, Secretary of the Treasury is not considered as a very shrewd piece of political strategy. It has been suggested that the appointment of some available person from Indiana friendly to Senator Morton would have been preferable, as the Indiana Senator was openly antagonized by certain Ohio friends of the administration operating in the interests of Conkling. It is about settled, however, that some plan will be agreed upon which will be satisfactory. Amongst other things, the changes to be urged is that of General Babcock as Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds. Several Senators have determined to make this request, and will visit the President for that purpose in a day or two.

Opposition to Reduction of Salaries in the Diplomatic Service.

Mr. Falkner, acting Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, says that he will oppose any reduction in the salaries of diplomatic representatives when the bill comes into the House; that his experience in the past has convinced him that no one can live at those posts on less than the salary now paid.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C, July 5, 1876.

Interview Between Senator Morrill and the President.

Senator Morrill had a long interview with the President this morning, stating that the solution of the differences on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill, the main features of which have been stated in these dispatches will, in all probability, form the key to any equally satisfactory adjustment of the political variance on the other bills. He added that in all probability these would be disposed of within a day or two; that in view of this fact he thought it best to call him after he had been nominated, and would assume the duties to-morrow or next day.

Why Grant Did Not Go to Philadelphia.

The President, in conversation to-day, stated that it was by way of explanation and in sequence from the demonstration at Philadelphia, that it would have afforded him great pleasure to have been present, but that the dead-lock in the appropriations and the Treasury Department without a head were considerations which influenced him in remaining here.

Congress to Adjourn by the 20th.

The prospects of an early disposition of the appropriation bills now promises an adjournment of Congress about the 20th of the present month.

The River and Harbor Bill

is still in Committee of the Senate, and has not yet been formally considered. There is now some talking amongst members of the Committee that the bill will not be reported at all this session. It has become a custom to rush this bill through the House on the basis of a minimum amount for the different items in the bill, and to raise it in the Senate, hence the representative of almost every water course in the land puts in an appearance in behalf of larger appropriations. The Committee are not disposed to encounter the two Houses with any such proposition. It is for this reason that they have been slow to act upon the bill.

Worthless Indian Trust Funds

The Secretary of the Interior, in transferring certain Indian trust funds to the Treasurer of the United States, under a recent act of Congress, has prepared a statement of State stocks purchased between the years 1836 and 1860 under Democratic administrations, and which are utterly worthless. These stocks in the aggregate amount to $1,696,456, and accrued interest $1,199,200. These are in addition to the bonds abstracted during the Secretaryship of Jacob Thompson, amounting to $870,000, and interest to the amount of $159,000. It is proposed by Congress to attempt to prosecute the parties as these invested subsequent to the act of 1841 were in violation of the express terms that such funds should be invested in Government securities. There is also some talk of prosecuting the States for the interest on these bonds, which the Government has been paying in keeping faith with the parties in trust for whom the bonds were held. This is a fair specimen of the irresponsibility of the Democrats when in power.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1876.

LETTER OF CONGRATULATION FROM EMPEROR WILLIAM.

To-day Mr. Cadwalader, acting Secretary of State, presented Mr. Schlozer, the German Minister, to the President for the purpose of delivering an autograph letter of congratulation from the Emperor of Germany. Mr. Schlozer, in presenting the letter, stated that he was instructed by His Majesty to deliver upon the fourth day of July to the President of the United States an autograph letter of congratulation upon the occasion of the centennial anniversary, and wished to add his personal good wishes for the United States. The President briefly replied, assuring him of his satisfaction in receiving this evidence of good feeling on the part of His Majesty; that his kind expressions for the United States were fully appreciated, and that the letter be properly acknowledged. A translation of the letter is as follows:

William, by the Grace of God Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, &c., to the President of the United States of America:

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND: It has been vouchsafed to you to celebrate the Centennial festival of the day upon which the great republic over which you preside entered the circle of independent nations. The purposes of its founders have, by a wise application of the teachings of the history of the foundation of nations, and with insight into the distant future, been realized by a development without a parallel. To congratulate you and the American people upon the occasion affords me so much the greater pleasure because, since the treaty of friendship which my ancestor of glorious memory (King Frederic II., who now rests with God) concluded with the United States, undisturbed friendship has continually existed between Germany and America, and has been developed and strengthened by the ever increasing importance of their mutual relations, and by an intercourse becoming more and more fruitful in every domain of commerce and science. That the welfare of the United States, and the friendship of the two continue to increase, is my sincere desire and confident hope. Accept renewed assurances of my unqualified esteem.

WILLIAM.

[Signed]
[Countersigned] VON BISMARCK.

BERLIN, June 5, 1876.

INDIAN WAR.

Battle on the 25th of June.

GEN. CUSTER ATTACKS A VILLAGE.

And Is Dreadfully Whipped.

The Seventh Cavalry Nearly Destroyed.

Overpowered by Mere Brute Force.

The Whole Custer Family Killed at the Head of Their Column.

The Situation Becoming Very Serious.

SALT LAKE, July 5.—The special correspondent of the *Herald*, Montana, *Herald* writes from Stillwater, Montana, July 2: Muggens Taylor, a scout for General Gibbon, got here last night direct from Little Horn river. General Custer found an Indian camp of about 2,000 lodges on Little Horn, and attacked the camp. Custer took five companies and charged the thickest portion of the camp. Nothing is known of the operations of this detachment only as they trace it by the dead. Major Reno commanded the other seven companies, and attacked the lower portion of the camp. The Indians poured in a murderous fire from all directions, besides the greater portion fought on horseback. Custer has two brothers, a nephew and a brother-in-law, all killed, and not one of his detachment escaped. Two hundred and seven men were buried in one place and the killed are estimated at 300, with only thirty-one wounded. The Indians surrounded Reno's command and held them one day in the hills, cut off from water, until Gibbon's command came in sight, when they broke camp in the night and left. The Seventh fought like tigers, and were overcome by mere brute force. The Indian loss cannot be estimated, as they bore off or cached the most of their killed. The remnant of the seventh cavalry and Gibbon's command are returning to the mouth of the Little Horn where a steamboat lies. The Indians got all the arms of the killed soldiers. There were seventeen commissioned officers killed. The whole Custer family died at the head of their columns. The exact loss is not known, as both adjutants and the sergeant major were killed. The Indian camp was from three to four miles long, and was twenty miles up the Little Horn from its mouth. The Indians actually pulled men off their horses in some instances. I give this as Taylor told me, as he was over the field after the battle. The above is confirmed by another letter, which says Custer met with a fearful disaster.

The *Times* extra, Bozeman, Montana, July 30, seven p. m. Mr. Taylor, bearer of dispatches from Gibbon's command, has just arrived this evening and reports the following:

The battle was fought on the 25th, thirty or forty miles below the Little Horn. Custer attacked the Indian village of from 2,000 to 3,000 lodges on one side of the river, and Colonel Reno was to attack it on the other. Three companies were placed on a hill as a reserve. Custer, with five companies of cavalry and the Ree scouts belonging to the five companies were killed. Reno retreated with a loss of a number of the reserve. The whole number killed was 315. Gen Gibbon joined Reno and the Indians fled. The above is confirmed by another letter, which says Custer met with a fearful disaster.

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VIENNA, July 4.—The *Political Correspondence* says the Sultan has telegraphed to Bosnia, ordering all Mussulmans between the ages of seventeen and seventy to arm.

AUSTRIA ARMING.

LONDON, July 4.—The *Times'* Berlin dispatch declares that Austria is arming. The officers of the line, reserve and landwehr have been ordered to complete their war equipments immediately. Twenty-six companies of engineers have been raised to a war footing. A new plan for the mobilization of the landwehr has been issued. All railway companies have been ordered to keep a certain number of cars ready for instant service. Many bridges, culverts, &c., have been given up, as it is expected two army corps will be immediately placed on a war footing.

RUSSIA PROMISES TO AID SERVIA.

LONDON, July 5.—The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says General Schernayef has issued a proclamation promising Russian aid if the war turns unfavorable to the Servians. Further details of the fighting at Saitschar have been received, in which 1,500 Servians were killed and 1,500 wounded fell into the hands of the Turks. The latter lost 400 killed and 800 wounded.

THE PORTE'S NOTE APPROVED—CONFLICTING CLAIMS OF VICTORY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5.—Several Powers, including England and Russia, have approved the terms of approval to the Porte's note announcing that Turkish troops should invade Servia if they were attacked.

The Turks claim further successes over the Servians and Montenegrins. The Montenegrins lost three hundred men. Solarovic advices claim that the Turks have been defeated in every engagement thus far. General Moukhtar Pasha has transferred the command of the Turkish army to Mohmid Ali, and gone to the Servian frontier.

TURKISH OUTWORKS CAPTURED.

BELGRADE, July 5.—The Servians have captured the Turkish outworks near Belina, and the town is on fire.

WOULDN'T SURRENDER.

RAGUSA, July 5.—General Viskotich, commander of the Montenegrin army, summoned the Turkish garrison of Globak Krupcher to surrender. The Garrison refused. Reinforcements will be sent from Trebinge. The Russian Consul General left for Montenegro.

AUSTRIANS ORDERED TO THE FRONTIER.

VIENNA, July 5.—Monitors have been ordered to Semlin for the protection of Austro-Hungarians. An army division has been ordered to reinforce the frontier. The Mohammedans of Bosnia threaten the authorities personally responsible for the prevention of machinations against Turkey.

The Porte officially informs Austria that she will abstain from naval operations on the Danube.

EUROPEAN POWERS WILL HOLD TO THE POLICY OF NON INTERVENTION.

PARIS, July 5.—The Council of Ministers has discussed the Eastern news. It is thought all the European Powers will adopt the policy of non-intervention, to which France is unalterably attached.

A FIRE IN THE REAR OF THE TURKISH ARMY.

VIENNA, July 5.—The Austrian and Hungarian Ministers will hold a conference the latter part of this week, on military precautions necessary on the frontier.

An insurrection has broken out between the Nisch and Sofias, in the rear of the Turkish army. The Khedive has furnished the Porte with 12,000 men. Ten thousand of the Imperial Guard are leaving Constantinople for Servia.

SENTIMENTS OF GREECE PACIFIC.

VIENNA, July 5.—The Greek Government assures the Powers of its pacific sentiment. This assurance is given in consequence of the anticipation of assistance from Greece mentioned in the manifesto of Prince Milan.

ARRESTS FOR HIGH TREASON.

NEUSATZ, HUNGARY, July 5.—M Miletics, head of the Hungarian branch of the great Sclavonic secret society, the Omladina, and several other members of the organization, have been arrested here on warrants from a court in Pesth, accusing them of high treason.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS ORDERED TO DUTY—THE TURKISH FLANK TURNED.

LONDON, July 6.—The *Standard's* Berlin dispatch says Russian officers sojourning at Bohemian watering places have been ordered to return immediately to their regiments.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent says: Intelligence has been received here that General Tchernayeff has turned the Turkish flank at Nisch, and is marching on Sophia by way of Pirot. He has already occupied Palanka. The remaining portion of the Russian navy in the Black Sea is preparing for active service.

Arms and ammunition are continually arriving in Servia *via* Russia and Roumania.

BULGARIANS RISE AGAINST THE TURKS.

LONDON, July 6.—A dispatch to the Russian Telegraphic Agency reports that the Bulgarians of the Widdin district have risen against the Turks.

UNINTERRUPTED PROGRESS OF GENERAL TCHERNAYEFF—CONCENTRATION OF RUSSIAN AND AUSTRIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, July 6.—The *Daily News'* special from Vienna says Servian telegrams report that General Tchernayeff intends to arouse Bulgaria, and make the Balkan Mountains a center of insurrection. He expects to strike the railway near Sophia and destroy it.

A Berlin dispatch to the same journal says there are well authenticated and uncontradicted reports that Tchernagoff has gained several victories and is making uninterrupted progress.

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1876.

THE Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, the leading German paper in Ohio, will come out squarely for HAYES and WHEELER, with the retirement of its present editor.

TILDEN was the attorney for OAKES AMES' Credit Mobilier speculation. The latter swore to this fact under oath before the Congressional Investigating Committee.

THE national debt was reduced thirty millions during the year ending June 30. This is a sufficient answer to all the charges of extravagance trumped up by the opposition.

THE *Post* endeavors to create the impression that Governor HAYES is a "salary-grabber." He was not in Congress when the back-pay bill was passed, but CHARLES HAYS, of Alabama was, and voted for the job.

THE foreign exports from Boston, last week, amounted to $654,818, against $1,255,850 for the corresponding week last year. The total exports thus far during the year foot up $21,244,645, against $17,811,110 for the relating period in 1875.

TILDEN and HENDRICKS should take the precaution of comparing notes before they write their acceptance letters, or there will be some fearful clashing on the financial question—unless they are both hypocrits, that is to say, their professions.

CONGRESSMAN SINGLETON, of Illinois, a leading Democrat of that State, utterly refuses to swallow the St. Louis *crow*. He peremptorily rejects the whole *business* as an outrage alike upon the Democratic party and upon the *entire American* nation.

THE imports of foreign merchandise at New York, last week, amounted to $3 487,000, as against $6,308,000 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of domestic produce during the week amounted to $6,675,000, comparing with $5,218,000 the corresponding week last year, and the specie exports to $1,536,000.

AS IN the case of VAN BUREN, so in that of TILDEN, New York is matched against Ohio. The fate of the cunning lawyer who was then beaten by the noble Buckeye suggests the manner in which TILDEN will come out of the canvass. This is the first time a Wall street lawyer has been named for the chief office of our republic.

IT NOW appears that the virulent opposition of Tammany to TILDEN at St. Louis was only apparent, and that Boss KELLY really had a private understanding with the cunning conspirator. TILDEN could have discounted MACHIAVELLI in the arts of trickery, but they will all fail as against the straightforward intelligence and honesty of the people.

THE impeachment trial of ex-Secretary BELKNAP is set down for to-day. The trial is of a simple, single transaction, and need take but little time. The defence will probably try the policy of delay, but when the fact is clearly established that the trial is to proceed now, there is nobody who can wish to protract the proceedings unfairly or beyond what may be necessary for justice.

THE Richmond *Whig* seems a little overcome, and is both enthusiastic and anxious in a breath, exclaiming: "TILDEN will be elected if the world stands till November, but then, it would just be our luck for the world to come to an end in October—and it feels very much like it now." Yes; your world *will* come to an end in October, when you have heard the news from Ohio and Indiana. After that, Gabriel can blow his horn, so far as you are concerned.

THE Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *American* states that Secretary CHANDLER has just discovered a stupendous fraud in the management of the Indian trust fund, supposed to have been committed during the administration of President BUCHANAN'S Secretary of the Interior, JACOB THOMPSON, or possibly in the preceding administration. The fraud consisted in the abstraction of a million and a half of dollars from the Indian fund and replacing the same with "wild cat" Southern securities, which are now utterly worthless.

THE resolution of the Democratic National Convention upon the soldiers and sailors is a little enigmatical, and the soldiers who were in earnest in fighting for the Union object to its wording. It says:

"Resolved, That the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in battle, have just claim upon the care, protection and gratitude of their fellow-citizens."

This is broad enough to let in Confederate soldiers and sailors, and was so intended. The "soldiers and sailors of the Republic," as that Republic now exists, includes the rebel soldiers, and "the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in battle" includes everyone of both sides who perished during the war.

NOTWITHSTANDING the heavy competition for the grain trade this season, the water route seems to be securing its full share of business. The receipts of all kinds of grain at Buffalo, last month, according to the tables of the *Commercial Advertiser*, aggregated 7,966,907 bushels. In the same month last year the total was 7,520,228 bushels, showing a small increase in favor of this year. The receipts for the entire navigation season are over 2,000,000 bushels in excess of those of 1875. The exports by canal also show a slight improvement over those of last year. The total shipments from that port, from the opening to June 30th, reached 8,710,193 bushels; in the corresponding period last season only 7,223,331 bushels were sent East by water. The tolls collected at the port of Buffalo this year were $184,173, against $190,960 in the same months of 1875. But this immense business was done for almost nothing both by lake and canal.

AND now the Democratic press is complaining that the investigations of the special Senate Committee on Mississippi Affairs were conducted in secret, against the wishes of the Democrats. Mr. BAYARD, it is said, moved to conduct the investigation with open doors, and it was voted down by the Republican majority, as was eminently right and proper, considering the fact that had the proceedings been made public the lives of the witnesses for the Government would hardly have been worth an hour's purchase. JAMES REDPATH, who accompanied the committee of investigation, says that there is not a member of it who would live in that State if he received a legal title to the State as an inducement. And yet Mississippi is a Republican, in a fair election, by forty thousand. The irrefragible character of the evidence relative to the organized crimes which enabled the Democracy to carry the last election in that State, has, it is said, converted the Conservative Republican Senators of the committee—MCMILLEN, of Minnesota, and CAMERON, of Wisconsin, "into intense Radicals," a phrase pregnant with intense significance.

CARL SCHURZ'S article in the St. Louis *Westliche Post*, in which he comes out squarely for the Republican candidates, is a terrific arraignment of the Democracy, and a keen analyzation of the hollow pretence of the financial plank, adjusted to please both the hard money men and inflationists. The practical, eventual result, SCHURZ says, must be repudiation, should the Democrats succeed in the canvass. He also asserts that there is a degree of foundation to the statement that TILDEN, if elected, may die before the end of his term, leaving HENDRICK'S the inflation President. The article throughout is a magnificent dissection of the Democratic platform, closing with the declaration that, if others can reconcile their consciences to its support, the *Westliche Post* can not. On Monday night the Germans of the city marched in procession to the municipal park, where they were addressed by SCHURZ and Colonel HECKER. No greater assemblage of Germans ever occurred in St. Louis, and the enthusiastic reception accorded to SCHURZ testifies equally to his continued strength with the German masses, and to the importance of the political stand thus taken by him.

IT WOULD be impossible, in one paper, to given even a list of the multitudinous celebrations which occurred on the Fourth, much less to give details concerning them. Every city in the Union, whether great or small, had its own grand celebration, and so had every town of any note, and every country hamlet. There was a perfect saturnalia all over the land. The day was ushered in, when midnight had passed, by the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, the explosion of fireworks, and the shouts of millions of patriotic citizens; and every separate effort at celebration, during the day, had its prayer, its ode, its oration and its procession. All that brass bands, fireworks, poetry and oratory could do was done to commemorate the day, and the Fourth of July was ever so thoroughly or so generally and so fitly celebrated. We do not try, of course, to give an account of what was done. No paper in the world is capable of it. It is enough to know that the Centennial was kept by everybody and to every one's satisfaction.

The Philadelphia celebration having all accessories of the original seat of the Declaration of Independence, was the most prominent of all, and passed off with great *eclat*. The Emperor of Brazil, Prince OSCAR, of Sweden, and many other foreigners of distinction were present, and Governor HAYES, of Ohio, was very prominent among the distinguished guests. The poem and oration were equal to the occasion; and, altogether, the affair passed off with great credit to all concerned.

SO LONG as the war between Servia and Turkey is confined to those countries, the conflict will not have any marked effect beyond the immediate scene of hostilities. but if the outside Powers are drawn into it, there will be a war of tremendous proportions, the shock of which will be felt throughout Europe. Servia is one of the northernmost of the *tributary* districts of Turkey in Europe, *separated* from Hungary by the Danube, *and* bounded on the west by Roumania, and on the east by Bosnia. Its *area is* estimated at 12,600 square miles, *or is about the* area of Massachusetts and *Connecticut*. The population was 1,338,507 in 1878, according to the census of that year, which is the latest. They are principally of Slavonic descent, and mostly Christians of the Greek Church. Servia has been under the rule of native princes since 1815, and was put under the protection of the Great European Powers as a semi-independent State by the Treaty of Paris, March 30, 1856. The election of its rulers is left to the Servian nation under the nominal sanction of the Sultan. The executive power is vested in the Prince, assisted by a Council of five ministers, responsible to the nation. The legislative power is exercised by two independent bodies. The Senate, whose members are nominated by the Prince and the Skoupschina, or House of Representatives, whose members are elected by the people. The electors are the males of the country over twenty-one years of age who pay direct taxes, exclusive of domestic servants and Gipsies, who are denied the right of suffrage. Servia is without any public debt, and her finances have been in good condition for several years. The army consists of about four thousand men, and there are also a militia service, estimated at eighty thousand men, and a recently organized volunteer service. The chief trade of Servia is carried on with Austria, and the chief article of export is live animals. All the dissatisfied provinces and principalities of Turkey are near Servia. The total population of Servia, Bosnia and Montenegro is estimated at 2,800,000, and the population of Turkey in Europe is estimated at about 9,000,000, of whom somewhat less than 4,000,000 are Mohammedans. The effective regular army strength of Turkey is about 476,000 men, to which may be added some 50,000 irregulars and 50,000 auxiliary troops, making a grand total of 586,000 men.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Now organize!

The Fourth of July was a solid cube.

Sayler is Sammy Cox's Old Man of the Sea.

The streets of the city are in a frightful condition.

The American eagle has shed his moulting feathers.

So "Sammy T." was a distiller. And "crooked" too.

The only ism upon which all men are agreed—patriotism.

A State Hotel-Waiters' Convention is the latest thing talked of in New York.

Servia celebrated the Fourth of July by beginning hostilities against Turkey.

Yale has made General Sherman a Doctor of Laws. Cannon law, probably.

Australia has a good breed of dogs. They can bark at night and are toothless.

Another New York weekly paper has given up the ghost, the *Nauticle Gazette*.

There should be a Hayes and Wheeler Club in every ward and village in the State.

We have entered on our second century, and the Washington monument is not yet completed.

Clymer's Committee should take hold of Tilden's railroad jobbery. They would strike oil.

Finis coronat opus. The beginning of the national century was vindicated by its conclusion.

The New York druggists are evidently pillers of liberty. They closed their shops on the Fourth.

"Reform Morrissey and Tilden" is the Chicago *Tribune's* motto. It reads best without commas.

Persons who violated the law prohibiting the marriage of idiots are naming their boy babies "Hendricks-Tilden."

Senator Morton will deliver the opening speech of the campaign, on our side, in Indiana, about the last of the month.

For the first time in a long period, the Indian Bureau, under Commissioner John Q. Smith, has reported to Congress no deficiency.

The annual Book Trade convention will be held in Philadelphia next Tuesday. It will be larger than any convention that has been held.

Beauregard has written a letter in which he accuses the Count of Paris of cowardice at Harrison's Landing, Virginia, under McClellan.

The American Geographical Society are to have a special meeting on Monday evening to extend a special reception to the Emperor of Brazil.

An individual has been found who boasted he had seen the whole Centennial Exhibition in one day, and his name isn't Dom Pedro, either.

This is the one land on the face of God's earth where a man loses his birthright to be governed and takes up his unconquerable right to govern.

There is a great deal of cant in the Democratic campaign cry, and Kanter is the name of the Michigan member of the Democratic National Committee.

And now the Chicago tailors are up in arms against a proposed general reduction of twenty-five per cent. in wages, and have adopted resolutions accordingly.

The respectable gentlemen who signed that little document one hundred years ago could hardly have foreseen what a blow their descendants would make about it this year.

A French company is about to establish a line of steamships between New Orleans and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, which augurs an active trade in the products of the Mississippi Valley.

Studying economy. The falling off this summer in the pleasure travel to Europe is forty per cent., and the falling off in extravagance at watering places will probably be as much more.

There is a wail from Niagara. The hot weather, which is rapidly filling up the hotels at other watering places, brings no guests to the Falls. Too much hack driver and swell hotel clerk.

San Francisco now claims a population of 272,000, an increase in the past year of about 42,000. This estimate gives San Francisco rank with New Orleans, Cincinnati, Baltimore and Boston.

From many quarters comes news of a decline of interest in college boating, and there is reason to believe that the history of otner sports in this country is to be repeated with respect to this one.

The twenty-fourth annual conv ention of the International Typographical Union, composed of printers from all sections of the United States and the Dominion of Canada, is in session in Philadelphia.

The sunken treasure in the wreck of the British frigate Hussar, lost while attempting to make the passage of Hell Gate, in 1780, is in a fair way of being recovered. Seventy American prisoners went down with the wreck, chained to the gun deck by their cruel captors.

It is fearful to contemplate the amount of misery that is hidden away in the tenement dens of great cities. Four orphans, the oldest not more than eleven years of age, were found dying of starvation on the bare floors of their wretched apartment, in New York, last Monday

THE NATIONAL ODE.

JULY 4, 1876.

I.—1.

Sun of the stately Day,
Let Asia into the shadow drift,
Let Europe bask in thy ripened ray,
And over the severing ocean lift
A brow of broader splendor!
Give light to the eager eyes
Of the land that waits to behold thee rise:
The gladness of morning lend her,
With the triumph of noon attend her,
And the peace of the vesper skies!
For lo! she cometh now
With hope on the lip and pride on the brow,
Stronger, and dearer, and fairer,
To smile on the love we bear her—
To live, as we dreamed ner and sought her,
Liberty's latest daughter!
In the clefts of the rocks, in the secret places,
We found her traces!
On the hills in the crash of woods that fall,
We heard her call;
When the lines of battle broke,
We saw her face in the fiery smoke;
Through toil, and anguish, and desolation,
We followed, and found her
With the grace of a virgin Nation
As a sacred zone around her!
Who shall rejoice
With a righteous voice,
Far-heard through the ages, if not she!
For the menace is dumb that defied her,
The doubt is dead that denied her,
And she stands acknowledged, and strong, and free!

II—1.

Ah, hark! the solemn undertone
Of every wind of human story blown.
A large, divinely-molded Fate
Questions the right and purpose of a State,
And lifts its judging chime
Our eras are the dust of Time.
The far-off Yesterday of power
Creeps back with stealthy feet,
Invades the lordship of the hour,
And at our proud banquet sits the sudden seat.
From all unchronicled and silent ages
Before the Future first begot the Past,
Till History dared, at last,
To write eternal words on granite pages:
From Egypt's tawny drift, and Assur's mound,
And where, uplifted white and far,
Earth highest yearns to meet a star,
And Man, his manhood by the Ganges found,—
Imperial heads, of old millennial sway,
And still by some pale sepulcher crowned,
Chill as a corpse-light in our full-orbed day,
In ghostly grandeur rise,
And say, through stony lips and vacant eyes:
"Thou that assertest freedom, power and fame,
Declare to us thy claim!"

I.—2.

On the shores of a continent cast,
She won the inviolate soil
By loss of heirdom of all the Past,
And faith in the royal right of toil!
She planted homes on the savage sod;
Into the wilderness lone
She walked with fearless feet,
In her hand the directing rod,
Till the veins of the mountains beat
With the throbbing and torrent of steam!
She set the speed of the river-head
To turn the mills of her bread;
She drove her domain deep
Through the prairie's thousand-centuried sleep;
To the South, and West, and North,
She called Pathfinder forth,
Her faithful and sole companions,
Where the flushed Sierra, snowy-starred,
Her way to the sunset barred,
And the nameless rivers in thunder and foam
Channeled the the terrible canon!
Nor paused, till her betterment home
Was built, in the smile of a softer sky
And the glory of a beauty still to be,
Where the haunted waves of Asia die
On the strand of the world-wide sea!

II.—2

The race, in conquering,
Some fierce Titanic joy of conquest knows;
Whether in veins of serf or king,
Our ancient blood beats restless in repose.
Challenge of Nature unsubdued
Awaits not Man's defiant answer long;
For hardship, even as wrong,
Provokes the life-level, tireless mood.
This for herself she did; but that which lies,
As over earth the skies,
Blending all forms in one benignant glow—
Crowned conscience, tender care,
Justice, that answers to the humblest prayer,
Freedom where Faith may lead or Thought may dare,
The power of minds that know,
Passion of hearts that feel,
Forged not in blood and woe,
Guarded by fire and steel,—
Hath she secured? What blazon on her shield,
In the clear Century's light
Shines to the world revealed,
Declaring nobler triumph, born of Right?

I.—3.

Foreseen in the vision of sages,
Foretold when martyrs bled,
She was born of the longing of ages,
By the truth of the noble dead
And the faith of the living fed!
No blood in her lightest veins
Frets at remembered chains,
Nor shame of bondage has bowed her head:
In her form and features still
The unbenching Puritan will,
Cavalier honor, Huguenot grace,
The Quaker truth and sweetness,
And the strength of the danger-girdled race
Of Holland, bleut in a proud completeness.
From the homes of all, where her being began,
She took what she gave to Man;
Justice, that knew no station,
Belief, as soul decreed,
Free air for aspiration,
Free force for independent deed!
She takes, but to give again,
As the sea returns the rivers in rain;
And gathers the chosen of her seed
From the hunted of every crown and creed.
Her Germany dwells by a gentler shrine;
Her Ireland sees the old sunburst shine;
Her France pursues some dream still;
Her Norway keeps his mountain pine;
Her Italy waits by the western brine;
And, broad-based under all,
Is planted England's oaken-hearted mood,
An iron will for stubborn good,
As e'er went worldward from the island-wall!
Fused in her candid light,
To one great race all these unite:
Tongues melt in hers, hereditary foemen
Forget their sword and slogan, kith and clan;
'Twas glory, once, to be a Roman!
She makes it glory, now, to be a Man!

II.—3.

Bow down!
Doff thine ocean-crowned!
One hour forget
The glory, and recall the debt;
Make expiation,
Of humbler mood,
For the pride of thine exultation
O'er perils conquered and strife subdued!
But half the right is wrested
When victory yields her prize,
And half the marrow tested
When old enthusiasm dies!
In the sight of them that love thee,
Bow to the Greater above thee!
He fails not to recognize
The idle ownership of right,
Nor spares to shews fresh from trial,
And virtue schooled in long denial,
The tests that wait for thee
In larger perils of prosperity.
Here at the Century's awful shrine,
Bow to thy Fathers' God—and thine!

I.—4.

Behold! she bendeth now,
Humbled at the chalice of her hundred years,
There is a solemn sweetness on her brow,
And in her eyes are sacred tears.
Gone she forget,
In present joy, the burden of her debt.
When for an captive once she stood,
She grandly stalked and won
The total promise of her power begun,
And baned her bosom's grace
To the sharp wound that inly tortures yet?
Can she forget
The million graves her young devotion set,
The hands that clasp above
From either side, in sad, returning love?
Can she forget,
Here, where the Ruler of to-day,
The Citizen of to-morrow,
And equal thousands to rejoice and pray
Beside these holy walls are met,
Her birth-ery, mixed with keenest bliss and
sorrow?
Where, on July's immortal morn
Held forth, the People saw her head
And shouted to the world: "The King is dead,
But lo! the Heir is born!"
When fire of Youth, and sober trust of Age
In Franklin, Soldier, Priest and Sage,
Arose and cast upon her
Baptismal garments—never robes so fair
Clad Prince in Old World air—
Their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred
honor!

II.—4

Arise! Recrown thy head,
Radiant with blessing of the Dead!
Bear from this hallowed place
The prayer that purifies thy face,
The light of courage that defies eclipse,
The rose of Man's new morning on thy face!
Let no iconoclast
Invade thy rising Pantheon of the Past.
To make a blank where Adams stood,
To touch the Father's sheathed and sacred
blade,
Spoil crowns on Jefferson and Franklin laid,
Or wash from Freedom's feet the stain of Lincoln's blood!
Hearken, as from that haunted hall
Their voices call:
"We lived and died for thee:
We greatly dared that thou might'st be;
So, from thy children still
We claim denials which at last fulfill,
And freedom yielded to preserve thee free!
Beside clear-statured light
That smiles at Power's uplifted rod,
Plant Duties that requite,
And Order that sustains, upon thy sod,
And stand in stainless might,
Above all self, and only less than God!"

III.—1.

Here may thy solemn challenge end,
All-proof Fact, and each discordance die
Of doubtful augury,
Or in one eternal with the Present blend,
And that half-heard, sweet harmony
Of something nobler that our sons may see!
Through poignant memories borne
Of days that were, and may again return,
When thy fleet foot, O Huntress of the Woods,
The slippery brinks of danger knew,
And dim the eyesight grew,
That was so sure in thine old solitudes,—
Yet stays some richer sense
Won from the mixture of thine elements,
And wrought the vagrant science,
And winnow truth from each conflicting
stream!
Yet in thy blood shall live
Some force unspent, some essence primitive,
To seize the highest use of things;
For Fate, to mold thee to her plan,
Denied thee forcd of kings,
Withheld the udder and the cereal-fruits,
Fed thee with savage roots,
And forced thy hunter milk from barren
breasts of man!

III.—2.

O sacred woman Form,
Of the first People's need and passion
wrought,
Not thin, pale ghost of Thought,
But fair as Morning and as heart's blood
warm—
Wearing thy priestly tiar on Judah's hills;
Clear-eyed beneath Athena's helm of gold;
Or on Rome's central seat,
Hearing the pulses of the Continents beat
To thunder where her legions rolled!
Compared of high heroic hearts and wills,
Whose being circles all
The serf-as alms of men, and all fulfills;
Thyself not free, so long as one is thrall!
Goddess, that as a Nation lives,
And as a Nation dies,
That for her children as a man defies,
And for her children as a mother gives,—
Take our fresh fealty now!
No more a Chieftainess, with wampum-zone
And feather-circled brow—
No more a new Britannia, grown
To spread an equal banner to the breeze,
And lift the trident o'er the double seas;
But with unborrowed crest,
In thine own native beauty dressed,—
The front of pure command, the undinching
eye, thine own!

III.—3.

Look up, look forth, and on!
There's light in the dawning sky;
The clouds are parting, the night is gone;
Prepare for the work of the day!
Fallow thy pastures lie
And far thy shepherds stray,
And the fields of the South are overgrown
Are waiting for pure seed
Of knowledge, desire and deed,
For keener sunshine and mellower rain!
But keep thy garments pure:

Pluck them back with the old disdain,
From touch of the hands that stain!
So shall thy strength endure,
Transmute into good the gold of gain,
Compel to beauty thy ruder powers,
Till the bounty of coming hours
Shall plant, on thy fields apart,
With the oak of Toil, the rose of Art!
Be watchful, and keep us so;
Be strong, and fear no foe;
Be just, and the world shall know!
With the same love, love us, as we give;
And the day shall never come,
That finds us weak or dumb
To join and smite and cry
In the great task, for thee to die,
And the greater task, for thee to live!

BAYARD TAYLOR.

PERSONAL.

Bishop Cheney, of Chicago, will probably be elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Bishop Cummins. This will necessitate a removal to Baltimore.

A bill for the relief of Colonel John A. Sutter, the owner of the mill-race in which gold was first discovered in California, in 1848, has been reported from the Claims Committee of the House.

Colonel Fred Grant, son of the President, read the Declaration of Independence in Rev. Dr. Newman's church at Washington on the Fourth, as a portion of the patriotic exercises held at that place.

It is reported in Paris that Lord Dutlan, an English peer, is about to marry the ex-Empress Eugenie, and proposes to give her a wedding present of $1,000,000 in hard cash. We shall believe the story when the banns are published, particularly as their is no Lord Dutlan in the English peerage.

William E. Baker, of Boston, the eccentric millionaire owner of the "Centennial" pig-pen which the Washington "Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C., good-naturedly assisted him in dedicating when they visited the Bunker Hill Centennial celebration last year, has received a Confederate cannon from that organization in recognition of his treatment of them during their visit.

A curious question in law has arisen out of the loss of the City of Waco, in Galveston Bay, in November, 1875. A husband and wife named Rogers were among the ill-fated passengers, and the heirs of both are contesting a claim to a sum of money left in bank by Mrs. Rogers. The case turns on the question, which died first, the husband or the wife? If the former, then her next of kin can claim the money. If the latter, then the husband became her heir-at-law, and his next of kin has the best claim. It is a difficult matter to settle this case under the circumstances.

There is not the slightest allusion to woman in the Democratic platform, the constructors of which seem to have been wholly absorbed in the consideration of the subject of "administrative reform."

NATIONAL REPUBLIOAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.

ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.

ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.

ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.

ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.

CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President
AMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.
Send for prices, &c., to GEO. J. BOLTON, Proprietor Bolton's Washington Hotel, Philadelphia.

BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA
MOUNTAIN RESORT.
Terms $10 per week. Send for descriptive circular
JAMES BUSH, Proprietor.

Summer Boarding.
I will entertain, during the heated term, a limited number of persons at my residence, Millwood, Westmoreland county, Pa. This place is unsurpassed by any one on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in refreshing cool spring water, fine shade trees, and an easy Race Course and Stabling. I refer to Mr. Millwood Crosar, Monongahela House.
S. T. RHEY.
June 12, 1876.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
CRESSONSPRINGS.
Cambria county, Pa. This delightful summer resort will be opened for the reception of guests June 15, 1876. Situated on the top of the Alleghany Mountains, no more desirable place can be found anywhere. J. P. MCLELLAN, Superintendent.

MONMOUTH HOUSE,
Spring Lake Beach, Monmouth Co., N. J
This new and Magnificent Seaside Hotel will be open JUNE 8, 1876.
Containing 250 finished rooms; gas, elevator, electric bells and all the modern conveniences.
Ample capacity for 500 guests without crowding. The Hotel is 300 feet from the beach, where the bathing is unsurpassed on the coast, while a magnificent Fresh-Water Lake is within 250 feet of the verandah inland, abounding in fish and splendid for rowing and sailing.
An elegant band of music will be in attendance the entire season (four months).
Warm and Fresh Water Baths in the Building
1½ hours from New York city, 2½ hours from West Philadelphia. Without change of cars.
For circulars apply at the St. Cloud Hotel, Philadelphia, or at the Monmouth House.
MULLIN & MCKINNIE, Proprietors.
G. W. MULLIN, St. Cloud Hotel, Philadelphia.
HENRY MCKINNIE, of Depot Hotel, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Se habla Espanola.
☞ A fine livery in attendance for use of guests.

BEDFORD
MINERAL SPRINGS.
The Bedford Springs will open for the reception of Guests on the FIRST DAY OF JULY.
Connections are made with all trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, East and West, at Huntingdon Pa., and on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Cumberland, Md., for passengers from South, direct by through cars to the Springs.
Excursion Tickets can be had at railroad offices and Baggage checked through to Springs.
For Analysis of the Waters, Terms of Board, &c., address
A. G. ALLEN,
SUPERINTENDENT BEDFORD SPRINGS.
Price of Water in barrels, (oak).....$1 25
Price of Water in hogsheads, (oak).....2 00
Price of Water in kegs, (oak).....2 25
Price of Water in half barrels, (mulberry).....3 50

THOMSON HOUSE
AND
RENOVO HOTEL,
ON THE
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad

These superior and popular resorts have been thoroughly refurnished and prepared for the entertainment of guests during the Centennial year. Located on one of the principal routes of travel between the Northwest and Philadelphia and Pennsylvania Railroad, in refreshing cool air, among the Sunbury and Susquehanna Mountains, no more desirable place can be found anywhere. J. P. MCLELLAN, Superintendent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANGE.
The Co-partnership heretofore existing between FREDERICK L. ATWOOD, JOHN MCCAFFREY and HENRY M. ATWOOD, under the name and style of ATWOOD & MCCAFFREY, in this city, is dissolved by limitation, as well as by the death of Frederick L. Atwood.
The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partners.
The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name and style of ATWOOD & MCCAFFREY, and hope by prompt attention to business to merit a continuance of the favors so liberally bestowed upon the late firm.
HENRY M. ATWOOD,
JOHN MCCAFFREY,
MOSES ATWOOD.
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 1, 1876.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of CRAIG BROTHERS is this day (July 1st) dissolved by limitation. James M. C aig retiring. The remaining partners will continue the business, who will also continue the Brass Foundry, Plumbing and Steam Fitting Business at 139 Second avenue, without change of style.
CRAIG BROTHERS.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 60 Fifth avenue Pitts
Sept 1 D&C

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell & Co.

Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive:

LADIES' SPRING SUITS
In great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.
Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed

OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,
In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.

Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.
Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.
Linen Suits and Costumes.

Black Dress Silks,
From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.

A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $2, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.

All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses,

BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.

Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines and Bernanis.

Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantecns.

A large stock of Tambourd Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.

AGENTS FOR THE
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

James Caldwell & Co.,
115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,
Allegheny City.

G. SCHLEITER,
89
Market Street.

NEW GOODS.

LINEN SUITS,
OVERSKIRTS,
JACKETS,
LINEN DUSTERS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

We have opened a new and complete line of Anthony Guinet's Celebrated

Black Cachemere Silks,

Which for price, quality, color and durability, will surpass anything ever offered, at $1 00, $1 12 1-2, $1 25, $1 37 1-2, $1 50, $1 62 1-2, $1 75 and $2 00.

Black and White Striped and Barred Silks. Dark Seal Brown, Navy Blue and Dark Green Dress Silks, at bottom prices.

BLACK CACHEMERES

We have a complete line and better value than any we have sold heretofore, from 37 1-2c to $1 50. We mention as a special bargain 46-inch wide goods, beautiful shade and all wool, at $1 00.

We are offering the most decided bargains in Plain, Plaid and Fancy

Dress Goods.

We have made sweeping reductions in the prices of these goods, and offer them from 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than last week's prices, for the purpose of closing out the entire stock. An early examination will amply repay persons desiring to purchase.

Domestic Goods,

Muslins and Prints cheaper than ever. Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Embroidery, Ladies' Hose, Men's Socks and Underwear, and a full line of

KID GLOVES,
VERY CHEAP.

G. Schleiter,
89
Market Street.

(IF YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY,
GO TO THE
Bon Ton Meat and Vegetable Market,

where you can buy the best Roast Beef and Tenderloin Steak at 18c per lb. Good Roast Beef and Steak 12½c per lb. Boiling Beef, 6 cents per lb. Chuck Roast, from 8 to 10 cents. Hams and Breakfast Bacon, 14c. Lard, 10c. Veal, Lamb, Pork and Mutton, 10 to 15c per lb.

GEORGE BEILSTEIN,
AND 177 OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
CHESTER, PA.
SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 11.
Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics and English. Careful attention to the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PALFSON, Esq., No. 113 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
COL. THEO. HYATT,
President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

Evergreen Wreathing,
5,000 Yards Arbor Vitæ Wreathing
For sale by
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH, Florists,
112 Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.
EARLY ORDERS SOLICITED. 7th

DRY GOODS.

1876.

EXTRA GOO
ON E
WM. SEMPL

DRESS GOODS!

For the following month, we have placed on our counters some unusual good bargains in Dress Goods, &c., and everything offered will be found much less than usual prices.

At 12½, 15, 20 and 25c, a choice assortment of Plain and Twilled Debeges, extra good value.
At 22 and 25c, latest colors and styles in Debege Plaids, a good bargain.
At 8, 8½, 10, 12½, 15 and 18½c, a large variety of new Summer Dress Plaids, a special good bargain.
At 37½c, extra fine quality Plain and Twilled Debeges, all wool, worth 50c.

CASHMERES.

At 25, 45, 50, 62½c and up to $1 50, fine Colored Cashmeres, latest colors, an extra good bargain.
At 25 to 50c, special bargains in Japanese Silks.
At 50c to $2, extra good value in Plain, Striped and Checked Black Hernanis and Grenadines.
At 25c to $2 00, newest shades in Plain, Checked and Striped Grenadines and Bazzarines.
At 12½ to 37½c, all shades in Grass Cloths and Dress Linens, for suitings and Dusters.
At 12½ to 37½c, choice line of Colored and Fancy Lawns.
At 12½c to $1 00, extra good bargains in Black Alpacas.
At 50c to $3 00, best possible value in Black Cashmeres.

SILKS.

At $1, Medium and Seal Brown Dress Silks.
At 81 12½, all shades and best of colors in an extra fine quality of Colored Silks.
At 75c to $4 50, a full line of Black Dress Silks, to which we invite the attention of our patrons as unrivaled anywhere for value at the prices.
Full assortments of Fancy Striped and Checked and Mourning Silks, Brocaded Silks in cloth shades, at our usual low prices.
Special good bargains in Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, &c.

Special Good Bargai

PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.
Visitors to the Exhibition in want of VISITING OR BUSINESS CARDS, FINE STATIONERY, RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS, ETC., can obtain them of

MASON & CO.,
at Exposition Grounds, and
1202 CHESTNUT STREET.
STORE OPEN IN THE EVENING.

WILLIAM HEATON,
(Late John Thornley's,)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES,
India Rubber and Gutta Percha Goods,
503 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS.—IN THE Court of Common Pleas No. 1. No. 1171 December Term, 1873.
In the voluntary assignment of J. W. Gibson to N. S. Keller.
And now, to

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 5, 1876.

The day's business among the banks was made somewhat more active than usual by the accumulation from the holiday; but this was not sufficient to make more than a fair average business. The money market continued easy, the demand from prime borrowers not exceeding the means of lenders. Some increase in loans is caused by the requirements of the semi-annual settlements now going on; but this, too, is only transient and does not cause any hardening of the loan market. Rates of discount are unchanged and easy. The principal feature of interest is the comparative ease of the current dividends making by the banks and insurance companies. The dividends so far as declared are fully up to the general expectations, and in the case of some of the leading banks which declare the largest percentages, we are assured that the dividend is fully earned. We give a list of the dividends so far as made public:

Banks.	*Dividends.*	*Payable*
1st National.....	2½ quarterly.....	Forthwith
Allegheny Nat'l.....	4 semi-annual..	Forthwith
Farmers' Dep. Nat'l	4 quarterly.....	Forthwith
Merchants' Nat'l..	4 semi-annual..	Forthwith
Mechanics' Nat'l..	6 semi-annual..	July 15.
Merch. & M. National..	4 semi-annual..	Forthwith
Peoples' Nat'l National	4 semi-annual..	Forthwith
Pittsburgh National	4 semi-annual..	Forthwith
Second Nat'l.....	3 quarterly.....	July 15.
Workingmen's Nat'l..	4 semi-annual..	Forthwith
Citizens' National..	4 semi-annual..	Forthwith
Iron City National..	4 semi-annual..	Forthwith
Third National.....	4 semi-annual..	Forthwith
Union National.....	4 semi-annual..	Forthwith
Second Nat'l, Allegheny	3 quarterly.....	July 15.
Workingmen's Nat'l..	4 semi-annual..	Forthwith
Citizens' Nat'l....	4 semi-annual..	Forthwith
Exchange Nat'l....	4 semi-annual..	Forthwith
Diamond Nat'l.....	4 semi-annual..	Forthwith
Iron & Glass Bottle	4 semi-annual..	Forthwith
Monongahela.....	4 semi-annual..	Forthwith
Citizens, Allegh'y	3 semi-annual..	Forthwith
Mech. & Farmers'	4 semi-annual..	Forthwith
Odd Fellows' Sav'g	4 semi-annual..	Forthwith
Penn.....	4 semi-annual..	Forthwith
Workingmen's Sav'g	4 semi-annual..	Forthwith

Insurance Companies.

Allegheny.....	$5 00 per share..	Forthwith
Citizens'.....	3 00 per share..	July 15.
Enterprise.....	2 50 per share..	Forthwith
Fayette.....	2 00 per share..	July 10.
Germania.....	3 00 per share..	July 10.
Humane.....	3 00 per share..	July 10.
Pittsburgh American	4 per cent.....	July 10.
Pittsburgh Underwriters	2 per cent.	Forthwith
Reliance.....	3 00 per share..	July 10.
Western Pennsylvania	5 00 per share..	Forthwith
Union.....	1 00 per share..	Forthwith
Western.....	3 per cent.....	Forthwith

Miscellaneous.

Allegheny Bridge Co	$1 75 ₱ sh.	6 mos. Forthwith
Pittsburgh & Allegheny Bridge Co	2 per cent.	6 mos. Forthwith
Liberty Gas Co.....	$2 00 ₱ sh.	6 mos. Forthwith
Pittsburgh Gas Co....	1 00 per share..	July 15.

—The New York *Public* continues its compilation of clearing house returns, as showing the volume of business over the country. It does not give a comparative statement for this city, but as we gave those figures last Monday the omission is unimportant. The extract is as follows: The proportion of business which is represented by bank transactions has been smaller in some weeks than it was during the corresponding weeks of last year. Philadelphia and New Orleans are gradually losing, but are not quite lost, the gain made during earlier months of the year. The following shows aggregate clearings for twenty-five weeks from January 1 to the end of last week, and the same weeks last year, with the percentage of gain or loss. That is, when returns are made monthly; transactions in Pittsburgh and Louisville last year are not known:

	1876.	1875.	₱ cent.
New York.....	$ 9,720,932,542	$11,743,270,687	—17
Philadelphia.....	1,407,681,884	1,551,004,261	—9
Boston.....	1,063,096,947	1,216,741,709	—9
Chicago.....	5,03 3,03.3	575,74 5,522	— 6
St. Louis.....	266,548,000	294,000,000	—9
Baltimore.....	220,107,233	241,666,614	—12
Total, 25 weeks.....	$ 3,269,274,080	$15,387,384,974	—13
Pittsburgh.....	108,178,157		
Louisville.....	39,941,01 1		
Total.....	$15,477,473,264		

New Orleans obtained a fine advance by the marketing of an unusually large cotton crop, and the centennial added much to the transactions at Philadelphia. In all other cities there was a decrease in business measured in values, but it must be remembered that prices have declined about 10 per cent. since the early part of 1875. Except in this city, therefore, the volume of business, measured in quantities, has not materially changed, and later the decline of bank transactions accounts for a part of the loss.

—The London *Times*, in commenting on the last report of the British Board of Trade, speaks as follows of the shifting condition of trade:

If we turn to the tables of experts, there is the old tale of diminishing values, only commencing the explanation upon the ground that production continues there is a hope that lower prices will pr duce greater consumption. The activities of cotton and woolen goods continue to increase, both in the month and in the period of the year, but the value is already reduced, and the same may be said of iron and steel. The tonnage engaged in our coasting trade is largely increased, but the value would be rash to assume from these isolated cases, however numerous the branches of the trade in which they relate, that the worst period of depression is over. The transition to new conditions of trade, to new relations between capital and labor, cannot be disposed of so suddenly; but the facts we have already adduced show that, trying as the time necessarily is, the energies of the country are not paralyzed or exhausted. The great commercial and economic remedies unstuttered, and those engaged in the higher order of commercial enterprise are neither disheartened nor apathetic, but are vigilantly awaiting new trading opportunities.

—The *Nation* of last week says: The commercial expansion continues to be very severe in England, there being again a decrease in the imports and exports for the month of May, in former of over nine per cent., and in the year to over six per cent., compared with the corresponding months of last year, though the owing for the five months ending May 31 is very favorable. The same story comes from many, and, indeed, from all parts of the country, but particularly from Germany, where all sorts of securities are just as low as in England, and the number of bankruptcies almost as great, and all without, as yet, "touching bottom" or beginning "a healthy process of recuperation." The [illegible] war arising out of the Eastern [illegible] with the increase, however, of [illegible] in the demand anywhere over there for [illegible] manufactures, "lubricate the wheels of industry," Senator Jones' "real live wheels" [illegible] "have been," to use Speed's figure, "set in motion by the "money kings" of the Old World. The *Economist* says: "It is the last anticipation of which we can think, "consequently will not admit that it can be identified, or that it will ever come to be realized." But, it adds, "this statement is not exaggerated, the figures too hastily compiled and the assumptions too inaccurate, to have any serious effect on European opinion." This unwillingness of the "compon-ding" of Europe to clear its pockets of the money holding the poor man's wall at a cheap rate is, however, fully understood on this side of the water.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 5, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold.....	112½	112	112½
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.....	120¾	120¾	120¾
5's, 1881, coup.....	112¾	112¾	112¾
5's, 1865, new, registered.....	112¾	112¾	112¾
5's, 1865, new, coupon.....	112¾	112¾	112¾
5's, 1867, registered.....	112¾	112¾	112¾
5's, 1867, coupon.....	112¾	112¾	112¾
5's, 1868, registered.....	112¾	112¾	112¾
5's, 1868, coupon.....	112¾	112¾	112¾
10's, coupons.....	118¾	118¾	118¾
Currency 6's, new.....	127½	127½	127½
6's, new, 5 per cents.....	117½	117½	117½
Pacific 6's of 1881.....	119¾	120	120
Tennessee 6's, old.....	74	74	74
Tennessee 6's, new.....	73¾	73¾	73¾
Central Pacific 1st.....	109	109	109
Erie.....	14¾	14¾	14¾
Erie preferred.....	29	29	29
Hannibal & St. Joseph.....	13½	13½	13½
Do. preferred.....	28	28	28
Illinois Central.....	95	95	95
Lake Shore.....	58¾	58¾	58¾
Michigan Central.....	87½	87½	87½
New Jersey Central.....	70	70	70
New York Central.....	97¼	97¼	97¼
Ohio & Mississippi.....	16¾	16¾	16¾
Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne.....	103¾	103¾	103¾
Rock Island.....	109¾	109¾	109¾
St. Paul.....	41½	41½	41½
Do. preferred.....	66	66	66
Wabash.....	6¾	6¾	6¾
Fort Wayne.....	141	141	141
Union Pacific.....	61	61	61
Western Union.....	82¾	82¾	82¾
North Carolina, July.....	32	32	32
Missouri 6's.....	104½	104½	104½

The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central.....			53¾
United N. J. Co's.....			43¾
Cam'd & Amb'y Guar'd.....	130		130
Hestonville.....			9
Lehigh Valley.....			57¾
Penna. R. R. Co. & L. m. b.	88¾		88¾

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 112¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Money closed easy at 2 ₱ cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4½ ₱ cent. Customs receipts $227,000. Assistant Treasurer disbursed $80,000. Clearings $17,000,000. Sterling steady at 484@490.

GOLD.

Gold weak, opening at 112¾, advancing to 113, and closing at 112¾. Carrying rates 1@3 ₱ cent. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds in good demand. State bonds quiet. Stocks generally irregular, but closing generally firm, especially for Western Union. Transactions reported 45,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Pacific Mail, 6,000 Western Union, 4,000 St. Paul common, 13,000 Lake Shore and 5,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

Stocks.		Stocks.	
Adams Express.....	50	Rock Island.....	109¾
Alton & Terre Haute..	5	St. Paul.....	41½
Do. preferred.....	18	Do. preferred.....	66
American Express.....	50	Sutro Tunnel.....	1½
Boston, Hartford & Erie	5	Terre Haute.....	5
Canton Co.....	50	Do. preferred.....	13½
Central Ohio.....	50	Union Pacific.....	61
Chicago & Alton.....	102	United States Express	50
Do. preferred.....	108	Wabash.....	6¾
Del. & Hudson Canal..	105	Do. preferred.....	14½
Del., Lack. & Western	97	Wells, Fargo & Co....	95
Dubuque & Pacific.....	78½	Western Union.....	82¾
Illinois Central.....	95	Boston & Albany.....	135
Do. preferred.....	133	Indiana Central.....	10½
Lake Shore.....	58¾	Lehigh Valley.....	57¾
Michigan Central.....	87½	Morris & Essex.....	75
Mobile & Ohio.....	13	Northern Central.....	30
New Jersey Central....	70	Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne	103¾
New York Central.....	97¼	Pittsburgh & Connellsv.	28
Ohio & Mississippi....	16¾	Philadelphia & Reading	29¾
Ontario & Western....	14	Rensselaer & Saratoga	120

The Cycle Done.

1776

1876

ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY

HOW IT WAS CELEBRATED.

WELCOMING THE NEW ERA.

Patriotic Parades, Speeches, Poems and Pyrotechnics.

HONORING THE SONS OF 1776.

Festivities Interrupted by Heavy Rains.

Centennial Scenes, Incidents, Accidents, &c., &c.

The completion of the first century of the Nation's existence was celebrated in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and indeed throughout the country, in a manner befitting so rare and momentous an occasion. Never before were the two cities so gaily decked in patriotic apparel; never before did the hearts of our people send forth warmer or stronger pulsations in response to liberty-loving sentiments; and never before was the star-spangled emblem of the Nation's power looked upon with a greater pride, or with feelings of deeper reverence and gratitude. The celebration was hearty and unanimous, all joining in it upon the broad basis of loyalty to a common country.

As has been stated, Monday was the great preparation day, most of the decorations having been designed and displayed on that day, in addition to the profuse array of bunting, banners, mottoes, historic pictures, etc., which greeted the eye at every block, four elegant arches were erected over Fifth avenue—one at Stevenson street two at the Fifth avenue market house and one on the bridge at Oakland. The streets named in the route of the procession were fluttering with a profusion of flags, and no event that has ever happened in every local history called forth such a general display.

THE WEATHER.

which had been showery for several days, seemed to settle Monday, and the night was one of the most delightful ever experienced—a full moon shining brilliantly from an azure sky, with here and there light, fleecy clouds drifting athwart the heavens. It must have been just such an evening that inspired the sentiment:

"The weary sun has made a golden set,
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,
Gives token of a glorious day to-morrow."

Every indication pointed to a "goodly day" for the Centennial Fourth, and a goodly day it was, too—barring the rain, which although very inopportune, added no little to the memorableness of the occasion.

RINGING IN THE NEW ERA.

The evening passed on pleasantly, and thousands of people, both old and young, having sat up late to enjoy the delicious air and moonlight, continued to keep watch over the old century out, and assist in giving a hearty welcome to the new. As the "witching hour" drew near, young men and boys, unable to restrain their pent up enthusiasm, began to explode crackers, fire pistols, etc. The clock in the old Trinity a little ahead of time, led off; but in a few seconds the big bell tolled twelve, and the din and confusion which followed no mortal pen could describe. Trinity chimed forth "Yankee Doodle" and other patriotic airs; all the church bells in the city and suburbs were ringing their merry peals; the steamboat, locomotive and other bells joined in the clangor, and with horns, gongs, triangles, steam whistles, etc., made a noise the like of which has never been heard in this region. The sound was borne upon the midnight air and were distinctly heard five and six miles off. The Latta Guards fired a salute from the tower of City Hall, and the Hutchinson battery belched forth in thunder tones from Reserve Hill. Ten thousand lesser explosions were occurring all over the two cities, and no one "who had ears to hear" could fail to understand that the second century of American independence had dawned, and was duly welcomed and inaugurated. The "ringing in" lasted for over half an hour.

THE YEOMAN COMING.

A rest of three or four hours brought daylight, and with the rising sun thousands of the workers of the fields were astir, getting ready to "go to town" to see the sights. The trains on the Pennsylvania, Pan Handle, Fort Wayne and Chicago, the Pan Handle, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the other roads, came in laden with visitors, and at an early hour the streets were thronged with sight-seers—the numbers increasing as the day wore on, until in the most public thoroughfares, it became difficult to thread one's way through the surging masses.

The Regatta.

As a prelude to the grand civic and military parade, a boat race had been arranged to take place on the Allegheny, under the auspices of the Centennial Committee. The arrangements were perfected by Messrs. W. C. Cooke, Harry Moore and J. T. Grubbem. Three races—a single scull, double scull and four-oared boats—were arranged for, and seven gold medals were ordered, being one for each of the winners. The course was from the Point sawmill to the Mechanic street bridge, a total distance of two and one-fourth miles.

For the single scull the entries were James Hooper, of the James Blackmore Club, R. Reuter, of the Columbia, Henry Morrow, of the Adriance, and Wm. Langdon, of the Blackmore. The winner was Hooper, of the Blackmore, who rowed over the course in sixteen minutes and twelve seconds.

The contestants in the double scull were Nick Layberger and Robert Brown, of the Columbia, and Joe Kaye, Jr., and James Nolan, of the Clipper. The former won in 15 minutes, 54 seconds.

The Duquesne, Blackmore and Allegheny barge crews participated in the four-oared race. The Blackmore started but was ruled out. The race was won by the Duquesne in 14 minutes, 17 seconds.

Following are the crews: Blackmore—Pete Snyder, stroke; J. Roland, No. 2; D. Dickey, No. 3; Jacob Snyder, bow. Duquesne—J. Brennan, stroke; Moody Brothers, Nos. 2 and 3 and D. Fritch, bow. Allegheny Barge—John Doughty, bow; J. Beagle, No. 2; E. Coward, No. 3, and S. Hamilton, stroke. The colors of the crews were Blackmore, blue; Duquesne, blue and Allegheny barge, pink. Frank Faulkner was referee. The races were witnessed by large crowds of people from both sides of the river, and from the bridges, and were over about nine o'clock.

The Procession.

The grand event of the day was the general procession, in which the various secret societies, the military, the church organizations, the representatives of the various trades and others, without respect to creed or politics, were to participate. The "gathering of the clans" began about nine o'clock, and at 9:40 the column was to move. Just as the various organizations were falling into line, the hopes for fair weather were dispelled by a smart shower, which had a despiriting effect, and delayed the starting until ten o'clock. But it has been truthfully remarked that no procession, of such magnitude, was ever gotten under way so promptly in this city. The procession moved in the order following:

Squad of City Police.
Great Western Band.—B. Weis, Leader.
H. W. Oliver, Jr., Grand Marshal; General Sweitzer, Chief. H. H. Byram, A. A. G. and Staff.
General A. L. Pearson and Staff.
Knap's Battery—Eight pieces.
Hutchinson's Battery—Eight pieces.
General Joe Brown and Staff.
Fourteenth Regiment, Colonel D. H. Hill commanding.
Eighteenth Regiment Band and Drum Corps.
Eighteenth Regiment.
Nineteenth Regiment.
Regimental Band.
Duquesne Greys Regiment—Colonel P. N. Guthrie, Commanding.
Carriages containing Mayors McCarthy and Phillips, Dr. McClintock, Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, Richard Realf, Esq., J. Gotthold, Esq., and members of Centennial Committee.
Pittsburgh Fire Department in procession.
Major Gus. Schleiter, Division Marshal and Staff.
Six horse wagon, containing members of Frohsinn Society.
Brass band drum corps.
Members of the order of United American Mechanics.
Cornet band.
Members of the Orangemen's society.
Robinson's band.
Colored martial and brass band.
Colored organizations on foot.
Employees of Star Fire Brick Works—men dressed in Continental costume. Minature kiln on wagon.
Four-horse wagon, containing brass band.
Pittsburgh butchers, mounted, numbering over two hundred, dressed in white shirts and blue sashes. Axmen dressed in red shirts.
Wagon drawn by two horses, containing sheep.
Wagon containing "Boys of '76.
Number of fancifully decorated wagons and carriages.
McDonala's mead wagon.
Carriages containing ladies and children.
Miller's bakery wagons.
Ten wagons, representing T. S. Marvin & Co.'s Cracker Bakery, making bread.
In two wagons, ladies dressed in Martha Washington costume, attracted much attention.
A cracker machine
was also in operation.
Wagon of J. T. Gray, Jr., and Sign Painter, with transparency.
J. B. Sheriff & Son, wagons, with Rouse steam pump in operation.
Wagons representing J. T. Yoder, Confectioner.
Fantastics, representing Clown, Pantaloons, Night and Morning.
Seven wagons representing E. Maginn's Cracker Bakery.
Cart drawn by four horses, representing D. W. Huntsman, Coal Dealer.
Two wagons from H. & J. Landis' Tobacco Works.
Dickson, Stewart & Co.'s display, embracing two wagons and seven carts.
F. J. Kirk, Painter, one wagon with ladders.
Kohler's Cooper Shop on wheels. Wagons containing employees at work making barrels.
Four horse wagon containing one of Barnes' burglar and fire-proof safes.
Wagons representing H. Loos, Jr., and Bush-Bros., grocers.
Robinson Bros., coal dealers. One team of twelve horses tandem, drawing a cart with five specimens of coal.
Three wagons containing employees of W. Springer, scrap iron dealers.
Wagons from Kearns' Pig Iron Foundry, 23d Fifth avenue, one wagon containing Albrecht's pat nt oven, turning out pies.
R. H. Freeze, grocer, represented by double team.
Walker & Sons, paper box manufacturers, represented by two wagons, on one of which employes were at work.
Four-horse wagon containing one of Reisick & Bro's. popular Safes.
Two-horse wagon representing Robert's Steel, flour dealers.
Wagons containing employees of Laing & M'Kallip, anthracite coal and cement dealers.
Reed & Cox's seam wagons.
Wagons representing the Keystone Boiler Works.
Carriages containing citizens.

SECOND DIVISION.

The Second Division, composed of the South Side and the Catholic Church societies and Hibernian organizations. The division was officered as follows:

Division Marshal, P. Foley; Assistants, J. K. P. Duff, J. P. Heisel; Chief of Staff, Captain, W. N. Erwin; Adjutant General, N. Fitzgerald; Assistant Adjutant, L. D. Buckley.
Staff officers on horseback.
St. Paul's T. A. B. Society, 240 men; Patrick McNamara and J. Cahill in command.
St. John's Pittsburgh Silver Cornet Band and drum corps.
St. Andrew's T. A. B. Society, Allegheny, 150 men, in regalia, headed by a drum corps.
St. Bridget's T. A. B. Society, Pittsburgh, 300 men.

Then followed the temperance societies of St. Peter's, Allegheny, St. John's and St. Maifeel's Church, South Side; St. Agnes, Soho, and St. Ann's Temperance Society, numbering from 100 to 200 men each in regalia, and carrying a toy flag upon the shoulder of each.

St. Bridget's Silver Cornet Band.

Then followed the Ancient Order of Hibernians, about fifteen hundred strong, under command of State Delegate Captain James Moran and County Delegate Lieutenant Walter McCabe. The members wore the regalia of the order.

The Marshalls, Moran and McCabe, were assisted by a large body of mounted aids. The demonstration by the A. O. H. was equal to any in the procession, and was probably the best they ever made.

Following the societies came the di-play of Byers, McCullough & Co., South Side. The workmen of the establishment turned out in fifteen iron wagons, drawn by from two to six draught horses. Some fine specimens of galvanized pipe, grooved nailing iron, galvanized sheet iron, were displayed in the wagons.

Jacob Painter & Sons, Pittsburgh Iron Works, followed. This establishment turned out eleven four-horse wagons and one six-horse wagon, handsomely decorated and displaying some of the specialties of their manufactures.

The Eagle Iron Works of Mullins & Maloney here followed. These works turned out five wagons, drawn by draught horses. The wagons were filled by the operatives of the works, and some specimens of the manuiactare of this establishment.

THIRD DIVISION.

This was the Allegheny division, and was fully up with the others in point of numbers and attractiveness. It was composed as follows:

A. P. Callow Band.
Chief Marshal Cooke.
Mount'd Aides.
Reserve township Silver Cornet Band.
French Singing Society, of Allegheny, on foot.
Company of men in Swiss custume.
The French Society's handsome banner, illustrated with farce portraits of Washington and Lafayette, and appropriate mottoes.
Bohemian Society, 50 men.
Allegheny Butchers.

These butchers formed the main feature of the Third division. They were well mounted, and were blue shirts, with broad white collars and black pants. Each mounted butcher carried an ax, and they and their decorated horses made a fine appearance. George Beistel was chief marshal. They paraded in the following order:

Four horse wagon with Keystone Band.
Forty mounted butchers.
J. F. Bellinger, Independent, delegation, consisting of one four-horse wagon full of damsels, one two-horse wagon filled with ladies, and a
gon full of boys.
Wagon with a stuffed bullock.
"Bon Ton" meat wagons.
Wagon with live sheep.
Large banner.
Eight-horse wagon with live bullock.
Six-horse wagon ditto,
Six-horse vehicle with a portable engine and sausage-cutting machinery.

FOURTH AND FIFTH DIVISION.

The fourth division was to be composed of all delegations in Allegheny county outside of the two cities. Owing to the numerous local celebrations, there were no recruits for this division, and the Marshal, P. Keil, Jr., accompanied by his aides joined with the fifth division, under the command of S. Duncan Karns, which was to comprise all delegations outside of the county. These delegations consisted entirely of members of organizations which joined the other societies in preceding divisions. The Cathedral brass band headed the two divisions.

The procession was an hour and a quarter in passing, and thousands of people thronged where were on foot, contained over two hundred vehicles.

At Linden Grove.

The head of the procession reached the grove at a quarter past twelve o'clock, and just then another light shower began to fall, the hope that it might clear up, and with a determination not to stampede unless it "rained pitchforks," the exercises were begun. After music by the Great Western Band, John A. Fox, Esq., the Chairman of the Centennial Committee, introduced the Hon. Felix R. Brunot, the presiding officer of the day, who spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF HON. FELIX R. BRUNOT.

FELLOW CITIZENS AND FRIENDS: On Saturday I stood in the Hall of Independence, on the banks of the Delaware, and looked upon the immortal Declaration which an hundred years ago proclaimed the birth of the nation. To-day I join with you, on the banks of the Ohio, to celebrate with appropriate ceremonies the Centennial of the Nation's birth. Space and time in the progress of these hundred years seem well nigh obliterated between the ends of our good old Commonwealth; so let space and time and sea be as nothing as we mingle the august memories of the past with the glories of the present, and contemplate the foundations of still more imperishable and noble future. Were a sculptor charged with the study of embodying in marble the idea of this occasion, I would represent the Genius of America—glancing backwards at monuments upon whose foundations would be inscribed the principles of our forefathers, upon which the institutions of ours have been builded, and out of which the prosperity of the nation has grown—and with firm, advancing step and right arm raised she should point onward and upward to a pyramid grander than those of Egypt, inscribed on every stone from foundation to top with the same principles. An individual cannot abandon principles of truth, justice and virtue which he guided him from youth to manhood, without danger of imminent destruction.

What are some of these principles which have made us to prosper, and without which we cannot live? Ask the Pilgrim Fathers, and the reply comes from the articles of government they solemnly signed on the day before they landed from the May flower: "In the name of God! Amen. We whose names are underwritten * * * having undertaken for the glory of God and the advancement of the Christian faith a voyage, * * * solemnly and mutually, in the presence of God and one another, combine ourselves into a body politic for our better ordering and jurisdiction; and furthermore, in pursuance of the ends aforesaid, and by virtue hereof, to enact and found such just and equal laws, * * * to which we promise all due submission and obedience."

Ask the colonies, and old Roger Williams replies that "every man is permitted to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience." Ask the fathers of the Republic, and the immortal words of their declaration ring out the self-evident truths that "all men are created equal" and the endorsement of "their Creator" all men have certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The religious conscience in the New World was the parent of political liberty, and of constitutionary blood. Out of the sturdy birthfreedom of religious liberty grew the consciousness of the people of their rights as being as inseparable as sun and sunlight. Take away the sun and there is both the end of day and darkness—destroy religious liberty and civil liberty dies. As civil liberty established by the fathers and the Republic did not mean freedom from law, so neither did religious liberty mean freedom from restraint. Both the Continental and Federal Congress opened daily with prayer to Almighty God, the Continental Congress set apart a fourth Sabbath and appointed days of national feasts or thanksgiving. The first official act of the first President was the public acknowledgment of the religious obligation of the nation in thanks to Almighty God, and the first thing he and his cabinet did after inauguration was to attend in a body a religious service in St. Paul's Church for the same purpose.

"While just Government," wrote Washington in 1789, "protects all in their religious rights, true religion affords to government its surest support," and, said that incomparable statesman in his farewell address:

"Whatever may be conceded to the influences of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle."

John Adams, his successor in the Presidency, was still more emphatic in expressing these foundation facts in the history of life, and the records of the times are prolific in proof that the statesmen expressed the universal sentiment of the people.

When the Congress of 1787—the same Congress which framed the convention which formed our Federal Constitution—made a law for the government of the territory north and west of the Ohio, and the State to be created out of it, that law defined the connection between religion and the State in terms of priceless value: "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of learning shall forever be encouraged."

These modern legislators who hab forgotten or never understood the grand truths of the declaration which will be read in our hearing to-day. Some of them were the signers of that immortal title deed of liberty to humanity, and whose very heart of them throbbed with the very blood which had been perilled in its defence. They knew what the Freedom has never since—that religious liberty introduced to a State maxim: "Whatever you would have your children become the life of a nation, you must put into your schools." [Applause.]

They had imbibed the principles of civil and religious liberty from Bible Christianity; they believed religion to be necessary to good government, and therefore they solemnly opened and closed their daily sessions with prayer; they taught in the schools of their childhood and they handed it down to their children's children. Under this teaching of thirteen original States have been well nigh multiplied by three, and the three million of people of a hundred years ago multiplied by thirteen! What want we with new doctrines and devices of governmentan in this our Centennial year? As in the further proceedings of the day we recall principles and patriotic spirit of the founders of the Republic, and recount their deeds of honor and sacrifice to awaken a reverence for civil and religious liberty we enjoy, let their old rallying cry of God and Liberty be ours, my fellow-citizens, and with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, let us mutually pledge to each other our sacred honors, and our sacred honor."

"From the fullness of his own mind," as he left to his own taste in the matter of dress, his costumes were unique and fantastic to a degree. F. S. Cook was Chief Marshal, and A. J. Fox, Esq., orator. There was great enthusiasm among the people, and the dropping of crackers by day and fire works at night.

AT WEST NEWTON.

The Centennial was ushered in by the blowing of steam whistles, discharge of firearms, beating of drums and other joyous demonstrations. In addition to the decorated arches spanning Main street, stores, dwellings and shops were profusely decorated with flags and evergreens.

The programme of the day consisted in a military parade in the morning, and a basket fashioned Fourth of July basket pic-nic or celebration, which included the reading of the declaration of independence, speech making, &c.

Unfortunately the ceremonies were interrupted at 2:30 P. M. but did not prevent a fine display of fire-works in the evening. The day passed without the slightest accident.

AT PORT LIGONIER.

This old historic town was ablaze with excitement on the Fourth. Arrangements were made and liberally carried out for making the celebration suitable to the importance the place had in Revolutionary times and during French and Indian wars. Dr. W. D. McGowan read portions of a history he had prepared of Ligonier Valley. It is desirable that the history, when more fully completed, shall be put into a convenient form for general distribution and for preservation.

Rev. W. H. Vincent delivered the oration. This performance presented some of the matters calling up feelings of gratitude in the hearts of to-day, and some thoughts forecasting dangers to be avoided in the future. It was estimated that from 5,000 to 6,000 persons joined in the procession, in carriages and on horse-back. Dinners were provided for all, and with hearts grateful for the past and hopefull for us all as a nation, the vast concourse retired in orderly manner to their homes.

AT IRWIN'S.

The Centennial Fourth at Irwin's station, Westmoreland county, was celebrated by an ox-roast and a general jubilee, commencing at twelve o'clock midnight by the firing of a cannon on the hill opposite the town, the ringing of all the bells and the firing of small arms. This was not confined to the town alone, but the farmers for miles around joined in by ringing their dinner bells and firing off guns, the whole country being in an uproar, which was kept up for several hours. At nine A. M. about the time the procession was to form, a heavy rain fell for about fifteen minutes casting quite a gloom over the otherwise joyous appearance of everything. but it soon cleared up and the procession formed. It was headed by the Victor Cornet Band, of Irwin Station, followed by the Irwin Lodge of the Mystic Chain with a fine band. Then came the Catholic temperance societies, about one hundred and fifty men and fifty boys carrying banners, flags, &c. Next came A. O. H., sixty men, followed by Covenant Lodge Knights of Pythias, seventy-five members. On the sidewalk were twenty young ladies of the place, who were compli mented with vociferous and long-continued demonstrations of approval.

"THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER"

was then sung in admirable style by the Frohssinn, the Harmonie and the Eintrach Societies, accompanied by the Great Western Band. The performance elicited hearty and deserved applause.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS.

Hon. Jonas R. McClintock, who had been assigned the duty of preparing a synopsis of the history of Allegheny county, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, requesting every county to prepare a synopsis of its history, was then introduced. The age, the perfect familiarity with the history of our county, and the zeal with which Mr. McClintock has bestowed in collecting historical facts, rendered him peculiarly fitted for this duty. He formally presented the Centennial Committee with his manuscripts, which are very voluminous, and proceeded to read an abstract of his history, in itself of sufficient length to fill two columns of the COMMERCIAL. As the man set in before the orator proceeded far, and as he could not be heard at any great distance, owing to a failure of voice, the reading was discontinued, and "America" was sung with thrilling effect by the vocal societies.

AN ANCIENT MUSTER AND DRILL.

It was now evident that further fighting against the elements would be vain, as the rain continued to increase in intensity, and the clouds became more and more portentous.

Judge Kirkpatrick then announced that Manager Gotthold had tendered the gratuitous use of the Opera House, for Wednesday evening, at which time and place the remainder of the programme would be carried out. Applause.]

Harry W. Oliver, Jr., Grand Marshal of the day, then appeared on the stand, and being loudly called for, stated that he had no speech to make, but hoped all would attend the Opera House according to the invitation extended. He concluded by calling the meeting to adjourn, and having called the ayes, which were numerous, said no noes would be permitted.

Mr. Brunot just here, good naturedly, put in a powerful appeal for the meeting to adjourn, and hence had heard the German hymn, "Das Saenger's Lied," which was sung in grand style by the choirs, with band accompaniment.

Harry Oliver being again called for, said: "We have made an effort to celebrate the day, but the elements are against us. We have done so. I speak for the people when I say we desire to do. I am going to-night to make an announcement. I hope you will all meet at the Opera House on Wednesday night, and we will have a rattling centennial."

His Honor, Mayor McCarthy, was called on for a speech, but of course he declined, under such circumstances.

The "Watch on the Rhine" was then given by the band and chorus.

Mr. Gotthold proposed three cheers for Captain Fox, Chairman of the Centennial Committee, and for Harry Oliver, Marshal of the day, which were given with a tiger.

Still the audience lingered, and "Star Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle" were rendered in response to calls.

Mr. Brunot took occasion of a lull in the proceedings, to suggest the propriety of closing by singing the doxology. The suggestion was promptly acted on, and the old hymn, sung by the audience, with uncovered heads.

Rev. S. R. Frazier pronounced the benediction, and at half-past three the meeting came to a close.

THE PYROTECHNICS.

The public display of fireworks were made from Monument Hill Allegheny; Mount Washington, on the South Side; Cliff street and Herron's hill, between the rivers. The exhibitions on the South Side and Mount Washington were numerous and far ahead of anything ever witnessed in those localities. At the latter the church there was a very attractive exhibition, as also on Irwin and Ridge avenues, Allegheny, and in the vicinity of the Fair Grounds, at Lawrenceville, East Liberty, Wilkinsburg, Braddock, Hazelwood, Homestead, and many other points.

Celebrations at Other Points.

There were fine celebrations at the principal suburban villages, and we append reports from a number of them.

AT WILKINSBURG.

The people of Wilkinsburg, Edgewood, Swissvale and vicinity had made the most ample preparations for celebrating the Fourth in a grand scale, and up to the time of the rain storm everything had passed off most agreeably. The beautiful grove on the Wilkins estate had been secured, a platform erected for the use of the speakers, tables for the serving dinner, and all kinds of amusements provided for both young and old. The procession formed on the Lutheran church lot, and at half-past one o'clock and moved to the grove under the direction of John J. Walker, Esq., Chief Marshal, and headed by Tom Todd's Creek Martial Band. There was a general turnout from all the villages, and everything looked promising for a full day's enjoyment.

On arriving at the grove, the meeting was called to order by Hon. Thos. Bell, Esq., upon whose motion the following officers were chosen:

President—James Kelly, Esq.

Vice Presidents—James McKelvy, M. Mc. Kinley, Joseph Hill, Alfred Hill, John Wilson, George Johnston, Sr., James W. Woodwell, James Hare, Sr., J. D. Livingston, Thomas Anderson, Jr., Wm. Wilson, Jr., Wm. Wilson, Magehan, H. B. Stotler, Jr., Louis Fogle, Jacob Hartley, John Snyder, Hugh Turner, James Swissvale, T. Thomas Snowden, Thomas Fleming, Sr., Dr. John Reed, William Boyd, John McKee and Samuel Kelly, Esq.

Secretaries—William Swissbelm, James S. Woodwell and William Anderson.

The grove had been tastefully decorated with bunting, wreaths, banners, etc., and the school organ had been generously loaned for the occasion.

The following programme was then gone through with:

Singing.....Rev. S. M. Henderson, Leader of Chorus).....My Country 'tis of Thee."
Prayer.....Rev. Mr. Hunter.
Singing.....Hail Columbia."
Declaration of Independence.....Rev. Jos. Hunter.
Singing.....Star Spangled Banner."
Historical Oration.....Hon. Wm. H. Sutton.
Singing.....Red, White and Blue."

Adjourn for Dinner, Refreshments and General Amusements.

The oration, which was very good, was also very long; and during the delivery of the closing portion a of it, ominous clouds were gathering. The children were served with dinner early, and then finished their repast and gave way to the adults, when the rain came in torrents, putting an effectual damper upon the festivities of the occasion. Most of the little children were stowed away under the tables and platforms, and such other places of shelter as could be found, while others formed no sort of protection against; such a beating, driving rain which was then falling, and those who were not provided with umbrellas had to "stand and take it." There were a few attempts at dancing by the succession, and it became apparent to all that the "fun was over," so far as the celebration in the grove was concerned, and it was only when they took their departure that they began to disperse for their homes. Only those who have had the "starch taken out of them" at a picnic, can fully realize the situation.

Great was the disappointment at being driven from the grove just at that most interesting juncture, dinner time; but good humor manifested itself on every hand, and although there was some consolation in the thought that such another disastrous backset could not be met with in a hundred years to come, another thing which tended to relieve the disappointment was that up to the first shower everything had gone pleasantly on, and the singing had been exceedingly enjoyable. Then the programme had been carried through in fine—and every way creditable to the citizens and the committee having the matter in charge.

AT ELIZABETH.

The day was celebrated by a procession, with M. M. Watson as chief marshal, and Colonel Cook, chief of staff. During the procession was moved a beautiful flag was presented to the citizens by the lady residents, the presentation being made by Miss Aggie Jones. The flag was received by General J. A. J. Lightburn in a neat and appropriate speech, after which the column moved over the route in the following order: Chief Marshal and aids, representing the colonies; Monongahela City Light Guards, fifty men, under command of Captain J. D. V. Hazard; colored company, Monongahela City, Captain Catlin, forty men; grand cavalcade of one hundred men; wagon containing thirteen little girls, representing the thirteen original States; wagons containing thirty-six boys in appropriate costumes, representing the thirty-six States; company of youths in uniform: citizens and speakers in carriages.

After passing over the route the procession proceeded to the grove, where a barbecue was being held, a huge ox of the genuine Centennial order being roasted. Upon arriving an organization was effected by calling General Lightburn to the chair, and Colonel Colwell to open the ball. Two hundred voices singing the 100th Psalm; then followed patriotic songs, which were followed by the Declaration of Independence was read by Professor L. B. Welsh. The history of the borough was then read by Lt. H. Worrell, and the exercises closed with an oration by John H. Kerr, Esq.

The roasted ox was disposed of with zest, and formed a leading item in the dinner. At night there was a fine display of fireworks.

AT MANSFIELD.

The people of Mansfield, Allegheny county, were early astir. Four o'clock found the "Pusilleers" in ranks, and the procession was as attractive as it was novel. Every man was left to his own taste in the matter of dress, the costumes were unique and fantastic to a degree. F. S. Cook was Chief Marshal, and A. J. Fox, Esq., orator. There was great enthusiasm among the people, and the dropping of crackers by day and fire works at night.

AT WEST NEWTON.

The Centennial was ushered in by the blowing of steam whistles, discharge of firearms, beating of drums and other joyous demonstrations. In addition to the decorated arches spanning Main street, stores, dwellings and shops were profusely decorated with flags and evergreens.

The programme of the day consisted in a military parade in the morning, and a basket fashioned Fourth of July basket pic-nic or celebration, which included the reading of the declaration of independence, speech making, &c.

Unfortunately the ceremonies were interrupted at 2:30 P. M. but did not prevent a fine display of fire-works in the evening. The day passed without the slightest accident.

AT PORT LIGONIER.

This old historic town was ablaze with excitement on the Fourth. Arrangements were made and liberally carried out for making the celebration suitable to the importance the place had in Revolutionary times and during French and Indian wars. Dr. W. D. McGowan read portions of a history he had prepared of

The roused air throbs with terror, all
The places have blithe seeming;
The tender skies hold festival,
The sun bath brighter beaming.
The glory of an hundred years
Breaks in proud assent of thunder:
And I, amid the epic cheers,
Listen, and brood, and ponder.

I ponder o'er the Days gone by,
With their dead tribulations;
And see the solemn Future lie
Seen thick with fresh probations;
And Fear, beyond the jocund noise
That rushes like a river,
The still persuasion of a Voice
Which speaks from the Forever.

O, well-beloved land, whose fame
All winds bear in their fleeting;
The stately music of whose Name
Far peoples are repeating,
As if the footsteps of its sound
By comforting were hallowed,
And smells of Freedom from the ground
By Freedom's footsteps hallowed—

Brave things and noble hast thou done;
Stanch helpings for the human;
Hale hopes hast strawed beneath the sun
For hopeless man and woman.
Crowned growths of grandeur have been thine,
And sunrise bursts of beauty;
And hearty draughts of Manlike wine
For Manlike thirsts of Duty.

And sacrifices that have wrung
The quick chords of existence:
And bloody woe of pulses strung
For Battle's steeled resistance;
And wastes where Heaven lowered black with Wraths
Against thy coward lapses,
And thorny search in coiling paths
Of perilous Perhapses.

And fit it is, and wise, and well,
This dear commemoration
Of winged upstrainings out from hell,
And rise of man to Heaven,
To let thy ecstacies run free
In flowing jubilances,
And thrill all colors in the Rainbow Liberty,
And Truth's significances.

But thou hast victories yet to win,
Harsh roads of pain to travel,
With stress without and strife within,
Beset by beast and devil,
Before thy bruised feet crest the heights
That kiss the world's blue coping,
And Heaven for thee and thine ignites
The altars of thy hoping.

Thine affluent realms that stretch away
Thy subtile lightnings that obey
Thy right hand's finest motion;
Thy ships that walk the utmost waves,
Thy thronging sways and splendors,
Thy consecrated household graves,
Thine heroes and defenders—

These are not thy finalities:
They are the tools for hewing
Thine august spiritual destinies,
For lo! unless the inward Soul
Be fortressed against undoing,
For lo! unless the inward Soul
Be armed against the outward pressure,
The worms of ruin sap the whole
For mouldering desolateness.

Full oft on palace lintel-posts,
On brief success stands vaunting,
The fingers of invisible Ghosts
Write the dread verdict—Wanting.
And though the Lord grow weary of chiders
And the praise
Of all men rise before thee,
Unmoved a Spirit waits always
At the Least, the Humblest,
Burton shipped up to look in at the door; when he started back the others, thinking he had got a fright, came up and looked in, and found Comford, and listened to an alley near Arch street, three of them stopping in the alley; the other two did not see anything of them, and they whistled to get the party together. Comford then went after the police, and made another attempt to find Briggs, this time going up Arch street and passing the house where they thought he was from another direction than that taken the first time. Afterward they went out in the middle of the street and they saw Reynolds, the colored man.

The other boys corroborated Clayburn in every particular in his testimony, showing conclusively that they were the five persons who were down by Reynolds, and that Smith Elkins was not in the party, as Reynolds supposed. The reason they gave for not coming forward sooner and confirming the story of the colored man's story of the five suspicious men seen by him near the house was because the killing had occurred, and that they feared they would be locked up and thus be deprived of the pleasures of the Centennial celebration.

Mr. John Henry, a grocer at 101 Perrysville avenue, testified that Coppertown boys got at his store a gallon of illuminating oil the night before the murder.

SMITH ELKINS' WHEREABOUTS.

Wm. Lemon, John Gleason, John Prentiss and other witnesses testified to seeing Smith Elkins near his home, on Middle alley, a few minutes before eleven o'clock on the night of the murder. He was going toward his house.

Mrs. Elkins, the mother of the prisoner, testified that Smith came home a little before eleven o'clock on the night of the tragedy, and, after undressing, threw himself across the bed on the carpet and laid down. When witness heard the report of fire she looked out of a window and then went down stairs. Smith was at that time "as sound asleep as he could be." When witness got up, at four o'clock in the morning, Smith was still lying on the carpet.

CARRYING OUT THE BODY.

John Dufre sworn—When I heard the alarm I ran out and saw three women standing near the bridge; they told me the fire was in the rear of the shop and the butchers had not got out; got in through the front door and saw Mr. Adams lying on the bed—nearly in the middle of it; carried him out to the sidewalk and then into a hack; Mr. Adams' wife and children followed him into the house. The fire appeared to be on the floor, near the stove in a corner of the room; it looked like boards burning.

James Quinn, who lives near the meat shop, ran out on the alarm of fire was sounded, and saw Toppman near his (witness') house; heard him halloo twice; he was in front of him and he fell down two or three times; witness then ran up to the meat shop; saw Reynolds and Robinson carrying out; Toppman also ran to the shop, arriving there as soon as witness.

SHOOTING OF DOGS.

Joseph McAuley, who had been down at the depot to see the Allegheny Ball Club, on their arrival from New Castle, went home about midnight and laid down on the porch; heard some one say "there is the dog;" saw the prisoner hand him cry "fire" in broken English. There are a great many dogs in that neighborhood and they always bark furiously when strangers pass that way; they did not bark that night.

Other witnesses testified that the butchers kept a dog, and they often heard him barking at night.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE BED.

A Mr. Sefford, who lives near the scene of the murder, visited the meat shop soon after the perpetration of the crime, and saw by the light of a lantern which he took impression in the bed made by the body of the murdered man, and a pool of blood on the pillow where his head had lain. It was the opinion of this witness, from the appearance of the bed, that but one person had occupied it.

Mr. Sefford, who made the information against Elkins for murder, testified that he did so from information received from Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Robinson. He said he knew the neighborhood on the day before the committing the crime, and from Detective Bowden, who said he was also investigating there.

Mrs. Selforth was called and testified that she saw Smith Elkins on the night of the murder, she saw him. She thought she saw him there with Jake Cable, but could not be certain about it.

Jake Cable testified that he was not in the neighborhood of the murder on the night of the murder, or anybody else the day before the murder.

He upholds the imprisonment (?) of colored witness, said he was not by any means positive that he saw Smith Elkins on the night of the murder.

Several other witnesses testified to unimportant matters. There was nothing in the testimony that was of any importance. Coroner Shaffer, and they will all probably be discharged this morning when the jury render their verdict, they having adjourned till nine o'clock.

Life Insurance.

Before insuring your life, examine the merits of the Convertible Life Policy of the United States Life Insurance Company of New York, which presents features suited to all ages and conditions. Full particulars given by J. Palmer O'Neil, Manager, 66 Fifth avenue. TTSH

Answers to Correspondents.

In answer to "Alphabetical," in your last issue, a remedy for consumption in its first stages, I can recommend Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," if taken according to directions, for it has been thoroughly tried in my family, and the result was glorious. "Alphabetical" must not expect one bottle to do the work —any one took longer, besides before she could discover any change, but after the third bottle every dose seemed to strengthen the lungs, and now she is well and "Alphabetical" will write to me if I will get witnesses to the above.

HENRY H. M. PATTON.

Lawrence, Marion county, Ind.
—Cincinnati Times, February 4, 1875.
TTHS&W

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 103 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the Anchor line steamer Bolivar, at New York; Bristol line steamer Cornwall, at New York; French line steamer Amerique, at New York; Hamburg line steamer Frisia, at New York; National line steamer Erin, at New York; Anchor line steamer California, at Moville; Bremen line steamer Mosel, at Southampton; French line steamer St. Germain, at Plymouth; National line steamer Egypt, off Fastnet; Red Star line steamer Nederland, at Philadelphia; Red Star line steamer Vaderland, at Antwerp; White Star line steamer Brittanic, at Queenstown.

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Centennial Visitors

desiring first-class accommodations at moderate rates should stop at the Bingham House, corner Eleventh and Market streets, Philadelphia. Terms, $3 50 per day. One week or longer, $3 per day. Curtis Davis, proprietor.

Joseph McKee, on Fifth avenue, yesterday morning, but they failed.

THE STOR